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*Of the INFLUENCE of EARLY IMPRESSIONS on the FUTURE CHARACTER. By THOMAS JARROLD, M.D.—Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.*

**T**HE history of the human race is that of but one family. The Grecian, the Roman, and the Jew, in common with all civilized nations, advanced by slow, and almost imperceptible steps, from the common barbarism of the world; till knowledge triumphed over ignorance, kindness over cruelty, and that which was coarse and contracted in sentiment, gave place to refinement and liberality.

But, beyond the records of the historian, beyond and apart from the origin of nations, there has lived a portion of our race:—I allude to individuals bred up in solitude; man, dwelling in the forest, and contending with the beasts for the means of subsistence. Peter the Wild Boy, the Savage of Avignon, that also of the Pyrenees, those of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, and others, were of this description. That such have existed, is beyond controversy: the circumstances of their capture, and their subsequent history, is faithfully recorded; and their sad narrative forces on the mind the unwelcome truth, that those individuals who grow up to manhood, without intercourse with their species, are without reason—are idiots; not in the common acceptation of the term,—not from a deprivation of faculty, but from a want of its development. As man does not possess innate ideas, the knowledge he obtains must be through his senses,—it must be communicated to him. But these forlorn beings knew no instructor: they never heard the human voice, rousing from its dormancy the reasoning faculty; they never saw their species, and, therefore, imitation, which so much assists others, has been denied to them;—no caresses gave birth to their sympathies, no frown chid their misconduct. Man, thus destitute, is lost to his species; lost to himself: his reasoning faculties have not been early called into exercise, and now they are incapable.

Peter was not more than twelve or  
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fourteen years of age when he was captured; but instruction could not break through the darkness that enveloped his understanding—his mind was a chaos, which defied the skill of the master:—though much caressed, he preferred the loneliness of the forest,—though generously subsisted, he preferred the spontaneous productions of nature; his associates were beasts, and he sunk almost to their level; his body grew and matured, but his mind was that of infancy. By this unexpected fact it appears, that the reasoning faculty is excited and dawns in the cradle, or is eclipsed for ever. Peter could not learn. The first impressions which were made on his savage mind fixed his character beyond the power of education to controul. Dr. Arbuthnot, under whose care Peter was placed by George the First, abandoned his charge after a few months, from his inability to teach the boy to speak. He was afterwards placed with a farmer, who succeeded in teaching him to hum a few tunes. But, although he lived to be an old man, he never was a voluntary inmate,—the house was his prison, the wood his home, to which he escaped at every opportunity, and returned to the habits of his childhood, living on the bark of trees. Peter had not the appearance of an idiot, and the method which marked his conduct proves that he was not one.

The other individuals bred, like him, in solitude, with some shades of difference, evinced the same inaptitude to receive instruction. The forest had been the scene of their first impressions; here they obtained a determination of character, which no subsequent influence could counteract.

By what mysterious circumstance these children lived, apart from society, it is difficult to conjecture. If abandoned by their parents, children of three years old would never forget the habits of their species; and at an earlier age, it is not easy to discover by what means they subsisted. It has been supposed that an animal bereft of its young may have seized upon a child, and have nurtured it.—But these are speculations foreign to my purpose;—the consequences of solitude, rather than its circumstances



cumstances, are the immediate object of attention. I therefore pass on to another fact.

Children who are born without the organs of speech and hearing are, in a great measure, cut off from society; they have the organ of sight, and, if there be a great aptitude for imitation, their reasoning faculty is excited: but if not, idiocy follows; for no attention paid them after the years of childhood is influential. The reasoning faculty must be early in operation, or it never is. The proportionate number of deaf and dumb children who are idiots, is much greater than of children whose senses are perfect; not, probably, because more are born in that state, for their countenances do not indicate this, but because a solicitous attention has not been paid, early, to awaken the reasoning faculty through the organ of sight; absolute ignorance, which is the lot of such, is idiocy.

But if reason did not direct Peter and other men of the woods, how did they obtain the means of subsistence? They were guided by instinct. This principle must in them have been perfect, but it is not perfect in the idiot by nature; consequently, their want of rationality arose from its not having been excited in infancy.

Instinct is common to man, and to animals: to them it is their all; to man it is an impulse, able to guide him in the preservation of his existence. By it the suitableness of food is discriminated, with more certainty than by reason; but it knows no law but that of impression, which directs it with a blind disregard of consequences. Instinct cannot think. Lord Kames defines it to be, "An impulse of nature to perform necessary acts, when reason is deficient." Such, and more than this, is instinct; for when, in childhood, the reasoning faculty is neglected, instinct acquires strength, and governs with a force which reason can never afterwards be so elicited as to control.

This predominant impulse, this innate principle, has been overlooked and neglected; it belongs to animals: therefore, we have concealed from our own observation this part of ourselves. No one has inquired into the nature and character of its influence, or even into its laws; or asked if it be the subject of education, or if it be capable of being chastened and refined, and made subservient to the understanding; or what circumstances are necessary to ensure its energy, without submitting to its government. But, before a correct

knowledge can be obtained of the means of forming the character of our children, these points must be ascertained.

As a prelude to this inquiry, I remark, that Instinct does not admit of second impressions; that, when formed, its character is unalterable; that, although it is innate, and under any circumstances would be manifest, yet it is so bent and moulded by the influences that attend the early existence of the individual, as to form the basis of the character. Instinct is the creature of circumstances, but not the servant. These positions I hope to substantiate.

Why this great impulse of our nature has excited no solicitude, and has been subjected to no rules of discipline, but has been suffered to receive its first and permanent impressions from accidental circumstances, I know not;—its importance claims our care. That its influence may be more fully illustrated, I appeal to the animal creation, with whom instinct alone governs the actions. The ordinary influence of this impulse was evinced, when Pickering's Island was first visited:—the foxes there were so tame as to be troublesome; but when the visitors were discovered to be enemies, they were feared and avoided, and the same disposition was imparted to the young. A hare is afraid of the first dog it ever saw, but is not afraid of larger animals. Birds conceal their nests, in proportion to the danger to which they are exposed; and the experience of the dam is communicated to the young, and forms the character of its instinct. Domestic animals lose their natural instinct, and acquire and communicate an opposite class of feelings.

The instinct, in all these instances, derives its character from circumstances; but the idea I wish to convey is still more clearly illustrated, by the influence an animal has over the instinctive character of the young of another species, which it is made to bring up. The hen that hatches and nurtures a duck, imparts something of her character to her adopted young; the duck swims on the water, but it associates with the hen. A hare, suckled by a cat, loses much of its timidity; a kitten, reared in a barn, is very unlike one from the same cat brought up in a kitchen. And no after-circumstance can produce a similarity in their dispositions, which can only arise from the different impressions made on their instinctive faculty. Colonel Stewart put a terrier-whelp to a fox which



which had lost her cubs, and afterwards hunted it with the pack, where it displayed much of the fierceness and cunning of the fox. From these facts it is evident, that the influence the dam has over the young it rears, essentially determines their character: not that a fox nurtured by a lapdog, would have the docility of that animal, for it has an hereditary character which will be manifest; but it will be less fierce and less cunning than if reared by its own species in a wood.

The principle which is applicable to animals, is applicable also to the human race. The law is one of nature, which we have overlooked in bringing up our children: any character is admitted to our nurseries; any impression stamped on the instinctive faculty of our children.

But it will be asked, Does not instinct cease when reason begins? Certainly not. Instinct forms no insignificant part of the character of the wisest, as well as the weakest of men: the impressions of the child are felt in manhood. Let the mind go back as far as recollection will reach, and we shall find portrayed on the instinctive faculty, impressions which were the embryo of the existing character. Reason does not destroy our natural wants, our passions, or our dispositions; it cannot destroy them, for instinct is more influential on the mass of society than reason. Dr. Reid says, "Reason cannot direct a man when to eat, or what, or how much; in all these things, appetite is a better guide. The mild voice of reason is lost in the turbulence of passion." Instinct gives the tone to the character; man, without it, would be a tame and insipid creature:—his reason, when properly directed, might take the helm; but the breeze which wafts us onward is in the passions.

This powerful but plastic principle—this impulse of our system, which, uncorrected and unchastened in childhood, leaves man the mere animal, a slave to every feeling; so, as the instinct is early impressed, man is fierce, oppressive and cruel; or sincere, and generous, and kind. In this faculty exists the general character. In support of this assertion, I appeal to the history of our race.

Passing by our forsaken fellow-creatures, the residents of the forest, who cling to their instinctive impressions with a pertinacity which bears down the springs of intellect, and excludes them from the sympathies and associations of their species, we pass on to man in his

rudest associated state,—to the tribes and families of hunters. To them reason, at its first dawning, has shewn something of their dignity, by putting the beasts of the forest into their power. If a suspicion of idiocy have fallen on the unhappy individuals just noticed, on these it cannot fall; they are, indisputably, rational beings,—but reason has not yet possessed sufficient power to form their character: they are the creatures of instinct, in a small degree, only, assisted by reason. No tribe of Hunters has ever, by their own desire, become civilized, or made any effort towards that state. To the overtures made to the American tribes, the answer has been, "When buffaloes are scarce, we will attend to you."

Why do these people refuse civilization? It may be answered, They have not the cares which reason generates; their habits are those of nature, and therefore they prefer them:—it has been with them a matter of choice, made after comparing the two states. I am aware of the *wisdom* which has been attributed to these tribes; but it is not wisdom, but a blind, pertinacious adherence to their first impressions; they reject instruction, because their minds are impenetrable: an influence has the ascendancy, which reason cannot subdue. Not that a hunter is incapable of tuition, but he will not make instruction the rule of his conduct,—he will be no other than his father was. Youths of various tribes of hunters have been brought to Europe, and educated. Being young, it was expected that their early associations would be lost, and that they would acquire the dispositions and character of Europeans; but the experiment, though often repeated, has as often failed.

Mr. Kolben relates, that one of the Dutch Governors at the Cape of Good Hope, brought up a Hottentot in European customs, and gave him a liberal education; and, when grown up, obtained him a respectable office under the Governor of Batavia. On the death of the Governor, he returned to the Cape; and having paid a visit to his countrymen, laid his clothes at the Governor's feet, and begged that he might live and die in the customs and religion of his ancestors. The English East-India Company educated two young Hottentots, with no better success. Caffres, New Zealanders, and North American Indians, have been treated with the utmost kindness, and the utmost care; but no one has ever been civilized, or induced,



induced, on their return to their country, to wear a garment, or in any respect to deviate from the customs of their tribe. Education effected no change. The present Governor of New Zealand has been solicitous to civilize the natives; many have lived in the colony for a season, but then have stripped off their dress, and returned to their woods, as much savages as when they left them.

I ask, On what other principle can these facts be accounted for, than on the one I have stated,—that early impressions constitute the entire character of persons in this stage of civilization? Reasoning falls to the ground, if there be no wants or desires that it can reach: the mind must be prepared to receive instruction,—for if mere impression, mere instinct, has the ascendancy in youth, it is never overcome—the character is unchangeable. The history of every hunting tribe bears out this fact. They are, indeed, far advanced above the individuals who have lived in solitude, but they are not governed, or even influenced, by reason,—or the youths who had long resided in Europe would have had something to communicate to their countrymen. Early impressions made these youths hunters; and when they again arrived in their native forests, they possessed the same disposition and character as those they found there. A stronger proof of the influence of early impressions cannot be imagined.

But, if neither education nor example will civilize a barbarous nation, by what means, it may be asked, has it ever been effected? I answer; by necessity—by the increase of those wants which are attendant on an increase of population; and I know not that it has ever been effected by other means. Colonization does not succeed, unless by increasing wants: the improvement is not first intellectual. Mexico and Peru had passed from the hunting to the shepherd state, and still their necessities surpassed the means of supply; at this juncture the Incas appeared, and taught the useful arts, and, from gratitude, their persons were held sacred. The same benefits have often been offered to the North American tribes, and rejected, because their numbers did not press upon the means of subsistence; want not having roused their faculties, instruction has no influence: for, after living nearly three hundred years in the face of Europeans, they remain unaltered. Turn over the page of history, and point to the nation which has broken the fetters

of early impressions, except by the pressure of want.

(To be continued.)

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The ANATOMY of SPEECH.—No. II.  
[Continued from Vol. 59, No. 407, p. 122.]

**O**F the organs of voice—some, it may be further observed, are remote or incidental, and have other more immediate functions to perform in the animal economy (as the lungs and wind-pipe) others (as the larynx, &c.) are immediate and efficient in the production of the specified effect. These, therefore, I shall consider under their respective classes. And, first, of

**THE REMOTE ORGANS OF VOICE.**—An apparatus of indispensable importance, not only to the purposes of voice, but to all the vital functions of the more perfect animals, is provided by nature in

**THE LUNGS:** which consist of two large spongy or cellular lobes, composed almost entirely of different kinds of vessels (arteries, veins, nerves, &c.) covering and surrounding the entire heart, except the left side of the apex, and filling up in their expanded state the cavity of the chest; or that portion of the cavity not occupied by other organs.

To the particular sanity and favourable structure of this organ, great importance is assigned, by popular language, in what relates to the powers and facilities of elocution: an opinion which will be particularly examined in another place; where it will be shewn, that any existing peculiarities of structure in this particular, have little to do in deciding the power or facility of vocal utterance;—any further than as they affect the general health and constitutional energy; and that, even through such medium, the positive and irremediable influence of such peculiarities is but partial, and, comparatively, unimportant.

The lungs, in fact, are the mere recipient, or reservoir, for those portions of atmospheric air, the inhalation and exhalation of which are indispensable to animal life; and the egress or flow of which (acted upon by the specific organs of voice) gives occasion to those vibrations which constitute the proximate cause of the phenomena of vocal sound.\*

In

\* "The breath or inspired air," says the learned and sagacious Dr. Wallis, "furnishes the materials of speech, as it is expelled through the *aspera arteria* (or wind pipe).



In conjunction with these should be mentioned

THE DIAPHRAGM, which is connected with the arch of the lower ribs from the breast to the spine, separating the chest from the lower cavity of the body;\* and

THE INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES, which, by their office of raising the ribs, alternately enlarge and contract the cavity of the chest, and thereby admit and re-expel the air from the cells of the lungs.

Without the instrumentality of these, the lungs (which in themselves are merely passive) would be totally impotent and inapplicable to their important functions. So that when the action of the lungs is spoken of, it is, in truth, the action of these muscles that is referred to, and the consequent elevation and depression of the diaphragm, by which the lungs are alternately expanded and compressed.

They are, however, altogether, to be regarded rather as remote than as immediate organs of voice, especially as in the act of declamation, no greater labour or effort should be imposed upon them, than that which they are regularly performing for the purposes of life. An axiom this which, however contradictory to generally received notions, and to the actual practice of

pipe). Hence a variety of sounds are produced by various collision, so far as respects the intonations rather than the articulation. But the diversity is not produced by the lungs themselves, but by other organs, as shall be shewn hereafter: for no other variation of sound depends upon the lungs than what arises from the greater or less force with which the breath is exploded; from whence (other circumstances being equal) the voice becomes more or less strong and sonorous. For the lungs give the first impulse to speech, as the bellows to a church organ."—*Expulmone per Asperam Arteriam, &c., Sect. 1st.* General utility being the object of these disquisitions, I have preferred giving an English translation at once, instead of quoting the original Latin in which Dr. Wallis's grammar is written.

\* It is described by anatomists—"A large, robust, musculous membrane, or skin, placed transversely in the trunk, and dividing the thorax from the abdomen."—*Greg. Encyc.*

"The muscle which separates the two cavities of the abdomen and thorax, and is the chief agent in inspiration. It is also known among anatomists by the name of *septum transversum*, and *septum musculare*; and, in common language, by that of the *midriff*."—*Rees's New Cyclop.*

many injudicious speakers, cannot be too strongly insisted upon or impressed.

In something like the same point of view must also be regarded

THE GLOTTIS, OR WIND-PIPE, which is principally to be considered as a *channel or medium for the inhalation and exhalation of the air, and its consequent communication from the lungs to the organs of vocal impulse.*

It is called by anatomists TRACHEA, or ASPERA ARTERIA; and is thus defined and described: "The cartilaginous and membranous canal, through which the air passes into the lungs. It is formed of cartilages separated from each other by an intervening membranous and ligamentary substance. It is furnished with fleshy and muscular fibres; some of which pass through its whole extent, longitudinally, while the others are carried round it, in a circular direction; so that, by the contraction and relaxation of these fibres, it is enabled to shorten or lengthen itself, and likewise to dilate or contract the diameter of its passage."—*Encyc. Brit.*

Differences of structure in this organ, as far as relates to the length and diameter of the tube, do indeed affect, in some degree, the pitch of the voice, as the length and diameter of a flute, or any other canular instrument, affects the character of its tone, as to tenor, bass, or treble, and the like. And as this organ is furnished with voluntary muscles, its elongations, dilations and constrictions, by increasing or diminishing the force and volume of the air expelled, assist, to a certain degree, the modifications of tune, both in Speech and in Song.\*

#### PRIMARY

\* "The variety of tones, with respect to gravity or sharpness, have their rise, partly, from the trachea, or aspera arteria; for as a tube, when it is made long and narrower, makes a more acute sound; and when shorter and more dilated, a graver; so with the trachea; whence, at least in part, a variety of tones is constituted in the voices of different men; and, indeed, in the same man at different ages. But the difference principally arises from the larynx or knot of the throat. For as the opening of the larynx is expanded, more or less, so the tone of the voice is more or less grave. This is the seat of musical modulation. From the same source, a reason may be sought for the difference between close whispering and open speech: for as the trembling concussion of the larynx and trachea, in open speech, is produced by the tension



**PRIMARY OR IMMEDIATE ORGANS OF VOICE.**—But though the varieties of higher and lower, in the tones of the voice, be affected in some degree by the trachea, or pipe; and, in some degree, also, the force and firmness of such tones; they are more especially and absolutely dependent upon

**THE LARYNX**, properly so called, and that *cartilaginous knot of the throat* (generally included in the same denomination) by which the larynx is surrounded.

This important organ, with its complicated apparatus, constitutes the *primary implement of vocal impulse*, not only in the human being, but in all animals capable of the expressions of voluntary and tunable sound. *By the contraction or expansion of its respective parts, and by the modified vibrations and resistance of these, and their consequent actions and re-actions on the stream of breath impelled from the lungs to the mouth, all the varieties of STRENGTH or WEAKNESS, LOUDNESS or SOFTNESS, SHRILLNESS, CLEARNESS, HUSKINESS, and the musical properties of TREBLE, BASS and TENOR*, with their intermediate modifications, are respectively produced: as also the essential diversities, or alterations of *light and heavy*, perceptible in the successions of syllabic sound; and, indeed, in the cadences of singing birds, and all the tunable successions of animal intonation.

The importance of the functions performed by this organ, will justify all the minuteness of definition and description that can be requisite to enable us fully to comprehend its operations.

It consists (1) of a strong elastic membrane, with a fissure in the middle capable of an almost infinite diversity of aperture, by the minuteness of its contractions and dilations;\* (2) of a

tension of those parts, so the laxity or diminished tension of the trachea produces what is vulgarly called a whisper. To the same source is referred hoarseness, often the companion of a cough, and which impedes the vibrations of the larynx or trachea."—*Tonorum varietas, &c., Wallis, sect. 1.*

\* Brydone, by a confused quotation of a rather ambiguous passage from KEILL'S ANATOMY (see 14th edit. Edinb. p. 130, 131) would lead one to expect a much more minute and curious complication in the structure of the Glottis, than even that which it exhibits—as if, indeed, it comprized an immense but arbitrary number of minuter pipes, differing, like those of

cartilaginous valve, by which the passage of the larynx may be opened or closed;

an organ, in their respective dimensions, and producing, accordingly, each its own peculiar and appropriate note or sound. The words of Mr. Brydone are (speaking of the famous Italian singer Gabrieli) "she alleges that it is not always caprice that prevents her from singing, but that it often depends upon physical causes: and this, indeed, I can readily believe; for that wonderful flexibility of voice, that runs with such rapidity and neatness through the most minute divisions, and produces, almost instantaneously, so great a variety of modulation, must surely depend on the very nicest tone of the fibres: and if these are in the smallest degree relaxed, or their elasticity diminished, how is it possible that their contractions and expansions can so readily obey the will as to produce these effects? The opening of the Glottis, which forms the voice, is extremely small; and in every variety of tone [note], its diameter must suffer a sensible change; for the same diameter must ever produce the same tone." Thus far he is correct, but to this he adds the following note:

"So wonderfully minute are its contractions and dilations, that Dr. Keill, I think, computes, that in some voices, its openings (not more than the tenth of an inch) is divided into upwards of 1,200 parts; the different sound of every one of which is perceptible to an exact ear."

But it could not be the meaning of Mr. Brydone, and it certainly was not of Dr. Keill, that there were 1,200 little pipes of different diameters, included within the main pipe, or Glottis. We know that there is no such structure. The passage, to render the sense accurately perspicuous, should be altered thus—"so wonderfully minute are its contractions and dilations, that, in some voices, its opening is capable of being varied through the gradations of upwards of 1,200 different diameters; the different sound from every one of which is perceptible to an exact ear." I have omitted the assertion of the opening not being more than the tenth part of an inch; because, certainly, this is very far from being correct with respect to any larynx I have anatomically examined. But such minutiae are not important to the immediate subject.

I find it necessary to object also to the use of the word *tone* in the above passage, however supported by popular usage and authority. The notes, that is to say, the gradations of *high* and *low* in the musical scale, depend upon the diameter of the opening of the glottis; but the tone (in that sense in which we use the term, when we talk of the different tones of two similar or different instruments—and to which sense I could wish it to be confined) must depend, for its varieties, on an extensive complication of vibrations, proceeding from an



closed; (3) by certain other vibratory cartilages, by which the true larynx is surrounded; and (4) by cords or ligamentous fibres, of great tensility, and muscles of exquisite sensibility.

(To be continued.)

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#### DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPROVED HYGROMETER.

UNTIL the ingenious, scientific researches of Dalton, Howard and Foster developed new facts, and elucidated, by their discoveries, the laborious and patient observations of their predecessors, meteorological science assumed no prouder state than that of infancy. I believe we may now venture to hope, it has obtained constitutional stamina, which is likely to advance it, by united efforts, to, at least, a state of honourable adolescence.

Nothing can be of more importance in meteorological pursuits than the possession of philosophical instruments, upon which may be placed strict reliance. But this is, unfortunately, far from being the case with a very great majority of our barometers, thermometers, &c. These, it would appear, are constructed by persons who have no regard to the objects of science, or even to the immediate purposes to which the instruments are afterwards to be applied; and the consequence is, the manufacture, for sale, of a mere toy, or vile bauble, not one in a hundred of which is applicable to its pretended object.

With regard to hygrometers, we are, perhaps, in a still worse condition: we have no such thing as a *standard* instrument of this description in use; and yet its importance to philosophical inquiry, and to meteorological science in particular, is by no means inconsiderable.

an equal complication of circumstances; of which an explanation will hereafter be attempted. Two voices, or two instruments, may be in perfect unison, as to pitch, and may keep so, as far as taste and volition dictate, in the successive *notes* or *melody*—whose *tones* are exceedingly different. How else do several instruments *play*, and several voices sing the same identical passage, at the same time, and produce that full effect of mingled modulation, in perfect harmony, which no number of similar instruments, or of instruments of unvaried *voice* (to exemplify by the adoption of an Italian idiom) could possibly produce? Nay, cannot the human voice be preserved in perfect unison, as far as relates to the scale, with many different instruments? Yet how distinct are the tones of the human voice from those of any such instrument!

Various kinds of this useful instrument have been fabricated, and most, if not all of them, I believe, found to be very defective. For myself, I am impressed with the idea of a similar necessity for our employing (particularly as respects comparative observation) an hygrometer constructed upon principles in conformity to a standard graduated scale, as for adapting the thermometrical scale of Fahrenheit. What the precise latitude or construction of this scale should be, I do not arrogate to myself the right of determining; but I will say, let it be as *simple as possible*.

I will now describe an hygrometer, the simplicity and utility of which, I conceive, will be, at once, obvious: it was first constructed, by me, about six years since, and, from that period, has been of great use to me in various philosophical experiments and researches. Should it be thought to possess advantages over other and more complicated instruments of this kind, they will be found in its simplicity; its extreme delicacy; in the results of action being speedily obvious, in a manner immediately comprehended by the eye; in its portable structure; and, I think, general application.

A, B, C, D, Fig. 1, represents a plain, smooth and polished piece of box-wood, about a foot in length, and half an inch in thickness, with a perforated brass-plate E, affixed behind, for the convenience of suspending the instrument.—F is a hollow brass-cup, for the reception of *a*, Fig. 2; similar to those employed in common self-registering thermometers, and which secures the part *a* from external derangement. The atmospheric air must be permitted to have free access into this brass cup, at its upper part, around the lower extremity of the glass tube G, H.—I, K, Fig. 2, a glass tube of small bore (equal to those used for the small mercurial thermometer), open at both extremities, and the upper end, I, bent about half an inch, at right-angles with the long limb of the tube. The short part, I, fits into a hole at G, Fig. 1, by which it is suspended; and its membranous appendage *a*, is concealed by the brass cup before mentioned.—*Vide* G, H, Fig. 1.

*b*, Fig. 1, is a small brass holdfast, for the more perfect security of the tube, firmly screwed on to the box-wood frame.

The scale L, M, N, O, requires but little description, it being simple, and its object obvious.

*a*, Fig. 2, is the air-bladder of the common



common roach of our pools and rivers. One of those bladders should be chosen, which will contain from two to three drachms of pure mercury, and leave sufficient space above it to admit the tube I, K. When the membrane has been sufficiently dried, by exposure to the atmosphere of an ordinary room for the space of three or four days, pour in the mercury, and insert the tube above it, so that it comes quite in contact with the surface of the metal, or even dips a little into it. Now, take a strong, fine-waxed twine, and contract the capacity of the bladder, by winding the twine strongly around the lower end of the tube, until the mercury rises midway therein. Fix the tube in its proper situation, and expose the instrument, in this unfinished state, to a dense fog, or to the dampest atmosphere that occurs; or, what will succeed equally well, and save time in waiting such an opportunity,—fasten it by a cord, and suspend it in a damp well for the space of twelve hours. Either of these methods will have the effect of dilating the bladder to its greatest expansible capacity, and the mercury will have sunk very considerably in the tube. In an exact line with the surface of the metal, mark the verge of the scale N, O, which will represent *extreme damp*. Next, let the instrument be placed in a secure position, within three or four feet of a moderate fire, until the mercury, from attentive observation, is found to rise no higher; and, observing the same mode as before, draw the line L, M parallel to N, O, which will give the point of *extreme dry*. A third line, drawn midway between the two, is the *zero* of the hygrometer.

The scale, on the left-hand, may now be divided and subdivided at pleasure. Mine is graduated to 50, both above and below the zero; and, as it answers admirably, I will recommend the same rule to be adopted by others who may choose to construct similar instruments.

The right-hand side of the scale may be made to indicate the modifications of drought and dampness, as accurate and long-continued observation may enable the meteorologist to decide. I have given *mere examples*, in the accompanying sketch.

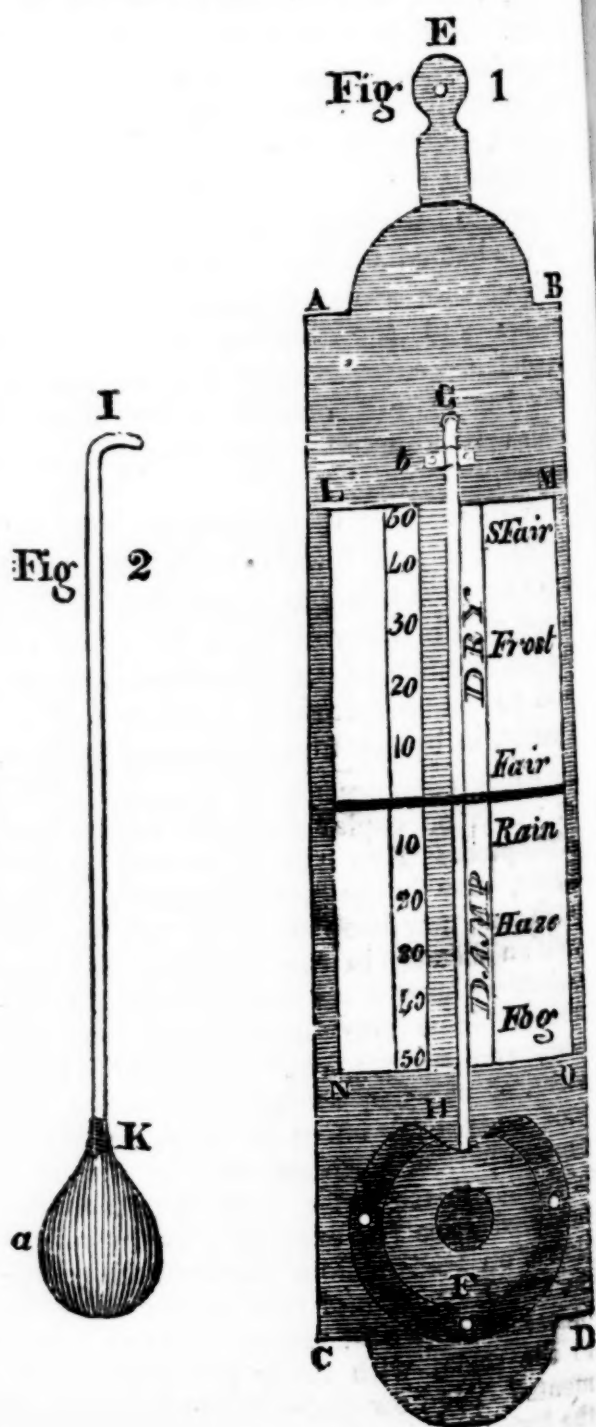
The material of the scale may be of ivory, brass, or slate; or the graduations may be engraved on the surface of the box-wood of the instrument, A, B, C, D. I should prefer the slate, having found it to answer this and similar purposes extremely well: another advantage it

possesses is, that it requires but little skill or practice to engrave.

If, from long use, or casual injury, the fish-membrane decreases in its capacity to contract and dilate (though this, I believe, will rarely, if ever, occur, excepting after a series of years, when it might be replaced by a new one), exposure, for a short time, to nitrous oxide gas, will speedily restore it to its pristine susceptibility.

The air-bladder of the roach possesses a susceptibility of atmospheric change, which, I am persuaded, is not evinced by any animal membrane; and I have, some years since, tried the urinary bladders, and other fine membranous parts, of most of the smaller animals of this kingdom, in my experiments, with a view to construct a simple and elegant hygrometer:—to which object, united to great accuracy, I venture to conceive, the instrument I have described makes some approximation.—W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich, Feb. 12, 1825.





For the Monthly Magazine.

CAVE of the NYMPHS.

IT will be unnecessary to detain the reader with proofs that the "Hieron Antron" or "*Oracular cavern-Shrine*," was the earliest temple for the celebration of religious rites and worship. This has been ably and voluminously proved. That the "CAVE OF THE NYMPHS" was a *Hieron Antron*, cannot be disputed, since Homer distinguishes it by that title. The Great Bard's description of it is as follows: "A cave delightful, obscure and sacred to the nymphs who are called Naiads. Within are bowls (*crateres*) and *amphoræ* of stone; and there the bees make honey. Moreover, there are within long beams of stone; and on these the nymphs weave purple garments wonderful to behold. And within are waters perpetually flowing: and the gates are two; one to the north, permeable to men; the other, more sacred, directed towards the south: neither do mortals, at any time, pass that way; for it is the way of the immortals. Hither they urge the ship."—*Odyssey*, Book 13.

In order to render the inference to be drawn from this account more guarded and complete, it is proper to add that the ship, in which Ulysses is carried to the cave, is a SELF-INSTINCT machine: see *Odyssey*, Book the 8th: "there are neither pilots nor rudders to the Phœnician ships, like other vessels; but they, themselves, know the thoughts and intentions of men; nor is there in them any fear of hazard or destruction." During the passage, Ulysses lies in a "sleep like death." It is remarkable that with him are placed in this *ship-formed machine*, a NEW GARMENT, BREAD and WINE, and an ARK, or chest, containing presents of various kinds, and that he is left within the "Antron Hieron" on a splendid couch (*Perikaltē chelon thalamoio*). The ship arrives there at the first appearance of the "MORNING STAR," and in returning is changed into a ROCK.

The interpretation which Porphyry, the Platonist, gives of these extraordinary symbols is to the following effect. The obscure cave represents the WORLD; because the latter was produced into light and order from darkness; it is consecrated to the NYMPHS, because they are spiritual essences united with matter. The BOWLS and URNS of living stone are the symbols of human bodies formed from clay. The BEES that make their honey, are the souls of men. The

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STONE BEAMS, on which the nymphs weave their vestments of purple, are the bones with their vesture of flesh and nerves. The FOUNTAINS represent the seas and rivers of the world; and the two GATES are the two poles, through the northern of which the souls descend from, and through the southern ascend to, heaven.

This illustration, which is doubtless well founded in the main, is in some respects incoherent, and in others defective. As water was supposed to have preceded creation, the naiads were considered the most antient of the divinities. It must be remarked that this "Hieron Antron" is an excavation in a sacred rock, dedicated to the antient marine god Phorcys, and that its summit is crowned, like the Acropolis of Athens, with a sacred olive tree. Now Phorcys or Porcus (*Pi Orcus*, the "face of the deep") was the same deity as the Egyptian Cetus, or Proteus, who presided over the "treasures of the deep"—as the Oannes of Chaldea, and the Muth, or Orcus of Phœnicia. By his marriage with Cabira or Ceto, (whence the most antient rites of the world are called Cabirian) he had the three Gorgons, viz., the three primitive Naiads; of whom Medusa is the same as the Chaldean OMORCA, the Egyptian ELDER ISIS, and the Phœnician DECRETO. That the Egyptian priesthood had a similar philosophy, is also obvious, from extant representations in the *secret oracle* of the temple of the four-faced Isis, (which, perhaps, indicated the four Arkite females—worshipped as the earliest goddesses—in a secondary point of view) in which three Isises, each figure made to represent an animal, which the world was supposed to be, and each comprehended within the other, are exhibited, embracing in that strange but meaning attitude, the planetary system. From all this I conclude that Homer's "Hieron Antron" was dedicated to Phorcys, considered by Bryant as NOAH, as the NAIADS derive their name from him and the Cabiræ, his wife and daughters, the most antient presiding divinities of water; and that what it contained, according to him, was really what the Titanian, or Cyclopean excavations, dedicated to that antique worship, really contained. An explanation of those symbols will, therefore, be an exposition of the philosophical and theological *arcana*, taught by the first Pagan hierarchy of the world.

WITHIN are BOWLS and URNS.—The bowl and the urn, or vase, were certainly symbols



symbols of the fleshly receptacle of the human soul, among the Greeks, as well as the Egyptians; and the illustration was adopted by the scriptural writers and fathers of the church. In this sense the body is called "a vessel" in scripture; and the same symbolic style is beautifully employed in a mystic passage of Solomon: "Ere the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher (the VASE OR AMPHORA) be broken at the FOUNTAIN; or the WHEEL broken at the CISTERN." It may be as well to remark here, that the WHEEL was a common symbol in the Egyptian temples; to the FOUNTAIN and CISTERN we shall advert presently. The above sublimely mysterious passage concludes; "then shall the BODY return unto dust, as it was, and the SPIRIT return unto God that gave it." It is probable that the BOWL was an emblem of the female or recipient frame; the *Amphora*, or urn, of the male: but whether this be so or not, it is certain that the Egyptians represented the body by cynocephalic vases: and the latter are often seen painted in the tombs of the kings, and elsewhere, in an upright position beneath the couch or *Thalamus*, on which the dead body or mummy is portrayed as reclining. The upright vase, or amphora probably, meant animated body: in this sense WINE is often employed by scriptural authorities to imply the SPIRIT: and the reclined vase, as is seen on Athenian medals, either in Charon's boat or elsewhere, symbolized *life departed*, or the *spirit poured out*.

AND THERE THE BEES MAKE HONEY.

—The bee, among the hieroglyphics (wherein that insect is often portrayed as standing on a bowl, while the image of the Ibis, or watery principle, is represented as surmounting two long beams) implied creative or active spirit. From the complexion of many scriptural passages, it is not improbable that in the universal symbolic language of the world's youth, fragments of which are perpetually turned up in exploring the soil of antient history, *butter* and *honey* were emblems, the one of the sensual or animal, the other of the spiritual or mental principle. Thus Isaiah prophecies: "*Butter and honey shall be eat.*" And Jacob predicts, "of Judah;" his teeth shall be white with *milk*. So Creeshna is fabled in a Hindoo tradition, on opening his mouth, to exhibit his *teeth all white with milk*, and composing a representation of

the *universe*. The intention of this extravagant fable is, doubtless, to represent the mouth of the creative Creeshna as a divine *oracular cave*, in which the teeth correspond with the Pythagorean doctrine of sacred and archetypal numbers; and, indeed, the entrances of many Hindoo and Japanese temples (see Raffles' *Java*) are composed of the *mouth* of an immense *Gorgon head*. *Milk* mixed with *honey* and water (*mulsu*) was always a prominent appendage and offering of the most antient sacrificial rites.

WITHIN, MOREOVER, ARE LONG STONE BEAMS. — These are decided attestations of all Cyclopean fabrics. That in this case, as PORPHYRY indicates, they implied the osseous frame-work of the human body, is corroborated by the fable of Deucalion's stones becoming men: and the allusion here has probably a diluvial reference; ON THEM THE NYMPHS WEAVE PURPLE GARMENTS, WONDERFUL TO SEE. There can be little doubt that garments here meant the flesh: It is a common metaphor to this day. St. Jude uses the phrase "garments of the flesh;" and on the PORTLAND VASE, the disembodied *Spirit* is represented leaving his *fleshly garment* at the *gate* of Hades, death. It is remarked that the occupation of *weaving* assigned here to the Naiads would be anomalous, were they not the three Marine Cabiræ, who were also the three parçæ or fates, and were in fact, in Egypt, representatives of the *weaving* season.

AND WITHIN ARE WATERS PERPETUALLY FLOWING. — Though the running waters of the holy cave (and lustral water, be it remarked, was used in all the antient rites) may, in a limited and material sense, have indicated, as Porphyry says, the seas and rivers of the globe; they had, also, doubtless, a deeper and more consecrated import. They implied, in the universal SACRED LANGUAGE of the patriarchal hierarchy, purification and celestial instruction; and they are constantly used in this sense by the prophets, who in all cases rigorously adhered to its peculiar imagery and conventional terms. So that splendid chapter of Isaiah, the fifty-fifth, (the frame of which appears to be an INITIATORY LECTURE), commences — "Ho! every one that thirsteth! come ye to the living waters;" and these waters are in the same chapter compared to the "word." Again, in Zechariah, the prediction of the diffusion of the "word" is described as "a fountain to be opened for



for sin and uncleanness." In the rites of Mythra, of Ceres, Isis and Trophonius, the initiate passed through a baptism of *water*: and put on a new garment. Thus it appears that the cistern and fountain, referred to in the quoted passage of Solomon, were like the *wheel*, *bowl*, and *silver cord*, types of sacred rites and mystic *arcana*.

AND THE GATES ARE TWO.—All the antient ORACULAR caves seem to have had two entrances, one *superior* on the north face, and one *inferior* directed towards the south. Such was the case with the cavern-temples of Mithra, the cave of Trophonius, and all the pyramids. Some of the Egyptian excavations, called the tombs of the kings (and which were also HERCUMS) are similarly constructed, having a secret southern exit, beyond the Lybian chain of rocks. This peculiarity involves an arcanum of astronomical theology. The whole argument of Porphyry, respecting the northern and southern gates of the sun, and the descent of souls from the north, is derived from the Egyptian priesthood, who shared, with the theocracy of India and Persia, in the same peculiar theory. The angle of descent in the pyramids, which is always from north to south, and generally  $26^\circ$  (the new oblique passage discovered by Caviglia, is of this kind), nearly agrees with that of the earth's axis: and the inclination, doubtless, when applied to initiation and funeral rites, was intended to symbolize the lapse of the soul, through the northern gate of *Capricorn* to the southern regions of *Cancer*, Hades and Death, in which regions the SOL INFERUS or SERAPIS, the terminating point of the mysteries, was reputed to rule, in contradistinction to the SOL SUPERUS, or OSIRIS.

Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum  
Sub pedibus Styx atra vidit, manesque profundi.

NEITHER DO MORTALS AT ANY TIME PASS THAT WAY: FOR IT IS THE WAY OF THE IMMORTALS.—Thus the palace of Somnus, in Virgil and Homer, has two gates, one devoted to the entrance of true apparitions, the other of false; one, of osseous fabrication, ivory—the other of corneous—horn: the first related to material things of fact, and therefore implied delusion; the last to visual and ideal things, and so was deemed true. It is probable that the priests only, or "the immortals" entered by the southern entrance of the oracular caves. Indeed, Pausanias says, that

the cave of Trophonius had a secret entrance peculiar to the priests. This is found to be the case in Belzoni's "Tomb of Psammis;" and in the great pyramid, such is the inference fairly deducible from Caviglia's late discoveries.

Now with regard to the other details which relate to this initiatory cavern, or "*Hieron Antron*," all the circumstances have clear and pointed reference to the secret rites and mysteries performed in such oracular caves. The candidate represented a defunct person. So Ulysses sleeps a "death-like sleep" the whole voyage. He is conveyed, as the MYSTÆ were, to the seat of initiation in a machine, instinct with secret springs. That this machine was, sometimes, in the shape of the Arkite ship of Osiris, and, sometimes, in the shape of a sarcophagus, may be gathered from extant Egyptian sculptures and paintings, and particularly in the second corridor of the excavation called by Belzoni "The Tomb of Psammis." The candidate, in the mysterious cavern-rites of all nations had a *new garment* given to him. Thus Arete (Virtue) gives a *new garment* to Ulysses. The same metaphorical usage for regeneration is employed in that *series* of *sacred hieroglyphics*, the APOCALYPSE. Tertulian distinctly says, that there was an offering of BREAD and WINE during initiation. Bread and wine are placed beside the sleeping Ulysses, in the sacred bark. There is also deposited, besides, an ARK or *Cista*, containing TRIPODS and sacred cups, which was also a constant appendage of the Mystic Rites; the word *Orgies* itself being derivable from *Argos*, a chest or *Ark*, and was, doubtless (as in the instance of the MURDUS CERENS at Eleusis) a memento of the Noachic Ark, and of the seeds of a *New Life* which it contained. In the rites of Osiris and Adonis, the effigy of the defunct deity, (with whom the initiate was, during the mysteries, identified) was placed on a splendid couch. Many extant paintings of this rite remain in Egyptian temples and on mummy chests. So Ulysses, still in a "death-like sleep" is left within the "*Hieron Antron*" reclined on a rich couch (*Perikaltea chelon* THALAMOIO). The couch employed in the secret rites was called *Thalamus*, or the mystical bridal bed, and the chamber *Thalamis*, and was held to represent the reproductive repose of nature, or the womb of the abyss before creation. The appearance of the morning star points to the period of the celebration.



celebration. This star was a type of a *new moral day*, or regeneration. PHOSPHORUS himself, or the TORCH BEARER, was an actor in the Eleusinian and Magian rites, and it is also to be presumed, in those of the Egyptian Pluto (Serapis), of whom he was an attendant, and in which *torches* were constantly used. It is worthy of remark, that among the things to be given (Revel, chap. 3.) "to him that overcometh," are the *tree of life*, a *crown*, a *white stone*, a new name, a white raiment, and the *morning star*.\* Now, as it is upon undeniable record, that all the preceding gifts (for the candidates carried branches of *palm*, which was called the *tree of life*) were really presented during the mysteries to "him who overcame," it is to be presumed that a symbol of the MORNING STAR, was also given. Certainly the TAU, as appears from Tertullian, was placed upon their heads or in their hands. Now this is really a symbol of the planet Venus or PHOSPHORUS to this day. In conclusion, the Phæacian ship was transformed into a rock by Neptune; and it is not obscurely intimated that the offence was for *promulgating the great SECRET*, of *cavern worship*, or making that which ought to be secret, common. That which ensues completes this singular and beautiful allegory. Ulysses awakes; is surrounded by a cloud which falsifies the appearance of his native country; till his guardian angel, Minerva, (and the NEITH of Egypt really acted the part of a female guardian, or hierophant, to the *Mystæ*, during these severe trials,) appears to him in the shape of a young † SHEPHERD-KING (this is very remarkable), with a *hunting spear* in his hand (the hierophants in the Mithraic rites were dressed as *huntsmen*), disperses the fallacious mist, and discovers to him "the truth." Ulysses kneels, kisses the sacred soil,

\* The Victor, also, is promised that he shall become an immoveable pillar in the temple. That the image is borrowed from the initiations of Serapis, can scarcely be doubted. The word SERAPIS, means the COLUMN of Apis; and Serapis was himself represented as an immoveable pillar with *four capitals* and a *man's face*; this is the figure which in the "tomb of Psammis," Dr. Young names "STABILITY;" the Royal initiate is there represented "placing it on its base."

† Shepherd-kings were supposed to have introduced the Egyptian idolatry: and the word PHAROAH has been interpreted to mean a *shepherd-king*.

and adores the presiding Naiads. While Minerva first revealing herself in her own person, as DIVINE WISDOM, enters the sacred cave alone, and depositing the ark or *cista* of presents in the *sekos*, places a stone before its mouth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AS most of your readers are acquainted with the topographical beauties of the Isle of Wight, I shall offer no apology for sending you a few cursory remarks on the geological peculiarities which distinguish this favourite island.

Mr. Webster (the learned and indefatigable secretary to the Geological Society) has shewn, in his valuable paper "On the Strata above the Chalk in the Isle of Wight," (Geo. Trans. Vol. 2), that this island has been subject, in all probability, at least to one violent convulsion. An elevated range of chalk hills extends through the middle of the island from west to east. There are, however, certain peculiarities in the chalk formation, and upper series, in the Isle of Wight, which do not exist in any other part of the kingdom, with the exception of a small portion of the adjacent coast, at Swanage Bay. The great range of chalk hills which extend from Beachy Head (inland) through Sussex, Surry, part of Hants and Wilts, and from Dover through the north parts of Kent and Surry; and also the continuation of these chains of chalk hills extending through the counties of Bucks, Oxford, Bedford, &c., have, generally speaking, but a small angle of inclination with the horizon; the dip seldom exceeding from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ ; and in many places the beds of chalk lie nearly horizontal. But the stratum of chalk in the Isle of Wight has been thrown, by some great convulsion, into a position *nearly vertical* to the horizon; like what is observable in the west and north-west parts of the kingdom, with regard to the more primitive rocks. As Mr. Webster limited his researches, principally, to the fresh-water formations, or the strata most recently formed, in the Isle of Wight; and as Messrs. Conybeere and Phillips, in their valuable "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," have given a lucid description both of the strata and the continuation of the series; it will be convenient to take a brief view of the *descending* order of the strata from these gentlemen's



gentlemen's researches in the first instance.

After passing through the Alluvium or vegetable soil (which covers the greater part of the surface of the central and south-east division of the kingdom), we find in many situations beds of rounded pebbles, commonly mixed with loam or sand, of various degrees of thickness: which beds are supposed to have derived their origin from the attrition produced by the waters of the deluge; these masses of gravel are, however, more prevalent in the midland counties (from the debries of the elder rocks), than in those of the south and south-east.

The Isle of Wight presents, to all appearance, the most recent deposit of regular strata in the whole kingdom; and (as far as researches have yet gone), probably, in the whole surface of the globe. On the north side of the island, the face of the cliff at Headdon Hill exhibits, beneath the alluvial soil of the surface, a bed of calcareous stone, about fifty-five feet thick, containing a variety of shells, the species of which are, at present, known to exist only in lakes or fresh-water rivers. Hence this formation has been referred, by Mr. Webster and others, to the deposit or growth of the stratum by the accumulation of these testaceous animals at the bottom of some river or lake. There exists the strongest internal evidence that these beds of shells must have been generated in the spot they now occupy; for the delicate structure of the shells, and their perfect state of preservation, in many parts of the mass, totally precludes the idea of their having undergone much friction.

Immediately subjacent to this follows a stratum of thirty-six feet thickness, the substance of which approaches very near to the character of the crag-rock on the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, and contains large masses of fossil oysters, and other shell-fish of marine origin.

Next to this marine deposit, is a series of beds of sand, marle, and calcareous rock, interspersed with argillaceous and coally matter. The organic remains in these strata, though less considerable in quantity, are of greater variety than in the superior beds. The thickness of this lower fresh-water deposit is about sixty feet, at Headdon Hill; but it appears to be much thinner in Binstead quarries, and other parts on the north-east side of the island, where it has

been dug for the purpose of the builder. The mansion of Lord H. Seymour, Mr. Nash, and other good houses in the vicinity of Cowes, are of this calcareous stone. Below this stratum, at the foot of Headdon Hill, succeeds a layer of fine white and yellow sand, extending to an unknown depth, being covered by shingle. This sand has been largely employed for making glass. The next stratum, in the series below the aforementioned beds, is the great argillaceous deposit that fills the whole of what is termed the "chalk basin," in which stands the metropolis, the whole of Middlesex, and part of the adjacent counties: hence called the *London clay* formation.

This great stratum varies considerably in thickness in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. According to Mr. Phillips, from 77 to 700 feet thick.

"The position of the beds of this clay is so nearly horizontal, that no perceptible difference from that position has been observed, *except in the Isle itself, where this bed is nearly vertical.*"—*Outlines of Geology.*

The vertical section of the blue clay here alluded to, forms the hollow in the cliffs between the north end of Allum Bay and Headdon Hill, where it measures about 250 feet in width. From Allum Bay, the clay proceeds, in a narrow belt, through the interior of the island, near Newport, and emerges at White Cliff Bay, on the eastern extremity, following a course very nearly east and west.

Beneath the bed of blue, or London, clay, lie a series of beds of sand, marle and coloured clays, denominated, by Mr. Conybeere, the "Plastic Clay Formation;" from the porcelain clays being included in this series. These beds which, like the blue clay, lie nearly horizontal, in the London basin, have been thrown into a vertical position in the Isle of Wight, where they form a very beautiful and conspicuous object in the face of the cliffs at Allum Bay; extending upwards of 1,100 feet along the shore. When any portion of the surface has been recently broken off, the sands exhibit a whole range of prismatic stratum, more especially when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun. It is, however, remarkable, that although this series of plastic clay and sand-beds, follow the order of the blue clay formation, to which it is subjacent, in passing from east to west through the island; yet the *whole* has not been subject to the convulsion



sion which has thrown the strata into a vertical position. Thus, although at Allum Bay and White Cliff, these beds appear in a vertical position in the face of the cliffs; yet at Newport, the stratification of this series is nearly horizontal, as proved by excavations made near that town. From some sections of the opposite coast, at Lymington and Poole, the beds of plastic clay and sand also appear in a horizontal position. The beds of similar formation, and, in all probability, of simultaneous formation in the London basin, as at Plumstead, at Reading and other places, also lie very nearly horizontally between the blue clay and the chalk.

In conjunction with, but to the southward of, the before-mentioned beds, follows the great ridge of chalk, which extends, east and west, through the whole island. But the most remarkable fact, connected with this chalk formation, is that of its great inclination with the horizon. The elevation of the chalk stratum seems, however, to have been nearly the boundary of the great convulsion which produced the disruption of the strata; for the south and south-west sides of the chalk hills slope gradually away to the horizon, and have suffered a similar kind of denudation, or excavation of the surface, as is apparent in the chalk ranges of Kent and Sussex, by which the lower strata are exhibited in the vallies or wealds.

Some observations in Dr. Fitton's valuable paper, relative to the "Beds between the Chalk and the Purbeck Limestone," published in a late number of the *Annals of Philosophy*, decidedly prove the Isle of Wight to have been subject to some great convulsion, which scarcely affected any other part of our coast. Speaking of the green-sand deposit, Dr. F. says:

"One feature of this formation, which is very conspicuous on the coast of the Isle of Wight, and might lead into error, in situations less favourable for examination, consists in the great variation of aspect and solidity in different portions of the same continuous beds—one part not unfrequently appearing as a very dark greenish, or almost black, sandy clay; while the very same bed has, in other places, where the fracture is recent, a bright reddish or yellowish hue. This appearance has been noticed by Sir H. Englefield and Mr. Webster, and is ascribed by them, I believe correctly, to the effects of moisture and exposure on the variable proportion of clay and ferruginous matter which the beds every where seem to contain."

With regard to the lower strata found in the south-west of the Isle of Wight, Dr. Fitton considers it as varying from the sand rock of Hastings (with which it has been identified by previous geologists) by the character of the fossils it contains. After enumerating a list of these fossils, he observes:

"A comparison even of this short list with that of the green sand fossils (of the island), points out a distinction between that formation and the Hastings' sands, which may perhaps, deserve attention in the grouping and arranging of the strata; the organized productions of the former, so far as we are acquainted with them, being all marine, but, of the latter, almost exclusively, of fresh-water origin. And, in fact, if a line be drawn between the green sand and the weald clay, the whole series from thence down to the Portland limestone may be regarded as one great suite of fresh-water formations."

So that part of the series has evidently been displaced or elevated from the bed of an extensive fresh-water lake; while other parts appear to have fallen into the chasm, produced by the eruption. No other agency, but volcanic, with which we are acquainted, could have accomplished such stupendous results; and that such a catastrophe has occurred at some remote period, the following observations of Mr. Webster, "On the Chalk Formation of the Island," places further beyond a doubt:

"All the flints, except those detached nodules in the body of the strata, are universally found in a most extraordinary state: they are broken in every direction into pieces of every size, from three inches diameter to an absolutely impalpable powder. The flints, as if shivered by a blow of inconceivable force, retain their complete form and position in their bed; the chalk investing them on every side, and until it is removed, nothing different from other flints can be perceived, excepting fine lines indicating their fractures; but, when removed, they all at once fall to pieces. The fragments are all as sharp as possible, and quite irregular, being certainly not the effect of any crystallization, or internal arrangement of the materials, but merely of external violence. This new and most extraordinary appearance was first observed in a small pit on the Shorwell road, just beyond the parting of the road to Yarmouth. But no opportunity was afterward omitted of examining both the cliffs and the pits, in many parts of the whole range of chalk, and the appearances were every where, nearly similar; differing only in the circumstance, that in some places the flint appeared to be more completely shattered than in others."



It seems unquestionable, that the shock which effected such a catastrophe was simultaneous through the whole extent of the island. It appears also not to have extended beyond Swanage Bay, at the north extremity of Dorsetshire, where the disruption of the chalk stratum has thrown it, from the nearly horizontal, into a vertical direction, analogous to that in the Isle of Wight.

H. H.

Newport, 20th Jan. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LOOKING into the last number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, I met with an "Account of the Erection of the Bell Rock Lighthouse," with which I was so much pleased, that I began to think a very abridged notice might be acceptable in the pages of your Miscellany; together with some mention of that Glory of Lighthouses on our western shores, Eddystone—which is constructed on principles, acknowledgedly, similar to those on which Mr. Stevenson has, with eminent success, built the abovenamed on "a sunken reef of red sand-stone, the highest part only being uncovered at ordinary ebb-tides;" and which is situated about eleven miles south-east of the neat town of Aberbrothwick, or Arbroath, as it is called; and some notice also of the great French Lighthouse, the *Tour de Corduan*, built by Louis XIV., in 1655, at the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Biscay. It occurred to me, however, that, probably, such a subject would have met with attention in the earlier pages of the Monthly Magazine, as the present Eddystone was built in 1774, and the Bell Rock completed, at least so far as to *show a light*, in Feb. 1811; and, accordingly, having access to the early volumes of the work, with the help of the general index, I found that, at p. 499, vol. 36, a short notice of the Bell (or Cape) Rock Lighthouse was inserted.

Nevertheless, I trust, that a few additional observations on a subject which (I still think) has been much overlooked in the pages of your miscellany, might be worthy of insertion.

The Eddystone rocks are situate about twelve miles from the Ram-head, the nearest point of land, fourteen miles south from Plymouth, south-south-west of the middle of the Sound, in longitude

4° 16' or 24' west, and latitude 50° 8' north.

They had long been regarded with terror by mariners; as the principal rock only, on which the building is erected, stands but a few feet above the water, and affords no more extent of surface than is barely sufficient for the foundation of the building. In 1696, Mr. Winstanley commenced a structure, which it was hoped would prove a lasting warning from the dangerous spot; it was illuminated in 1700; but, in 1703, while Mr. W. himself, with a large party, was inspecting it, a mighty storm arose, the building was washed into the wide ocean, and every inmate, casual and resident, perished.

However, six years after, Mr. Ruddyard's lighthouse, of wood, was built, which, in 1755, was destroyed by fire; this, in 1770, was, also, the fate of Mr. Smeaton's first building, of wood, erected 1759; but, shortly afterwards, the same gentleman built a stone lighthouse, on principles, novel indeed, but which must strike every observer as being admirably adapted to the intended purpose; as is evinced by the structure having withstood the elements' fury, by which it is almost unceasingly assailed up to this time. Mr. Smeaton (in which, too, his example is followed by Mr. Stevenson) has published a highly interesting narrative of his edifice,—unfortunately limited to a small number of copies.

A lighthouse is not to be erected without encountering great difficulties; and in the "narratives" alluded to (and, most likely, in some corresponding French work, relating to the *Tour de Corduan*), these are particularly detailed; but I cannot help concluding, that Mr. Smeaton found and conquered the greatest; for the Corduan Rock is much larger than either of the others; and the waves of the Bay of Biscay, though much more weighty, are slow in their majestic roll, and not nearly so destructive as the violent and rapid surges of the British seas. The Bell Rock, too, had a great advantage, for though ten or twelve feet under water at flood-tide, it presented, at other times, a superficies of 400 by 250 feet. "The erection (says the Edin. Phil. Jour.) of some temporary refuge on the rock, in case of accident to the boats, formed

\* It is remarkable, that a measurement on our own shore should be undetermined.



formed part of Mr. Stevenson's original design, and he, accordingly, lost no time in setting about the construction of a wooden beacon-house. This indispensable accompaniment to the works was successfully completed in the latter end of September; and, as the author (Mr. Stevenson) expresses it, robbed the rock of much of its terrors, and gave a facility to the works, which could not otherwise have been attained.

"The want of such an accommodation at the building of the Eddystone Light-house, where the smallness of the superficial dimensions of the rock did not admit of such an erection, formed one of Mr. Smeaton's chief difficulties."

The cubical contents of the masonry, on the Bell Rock, is more than double that on the Eddystone; but in only one instance does Mr. Stevenson seem to have improved materially on Mr. Smeaton's plan: "The principles upon which the floors of the two buildings are constructed, are essentially different. At the Eddystone, the floors form so many domes; the arch stones of which are built in concentric rays, in the usual manner, and have a *tendency or pressure outwards upon (against) the walls*. To counteract this pressure, two strong chains are imbedded in the courses, immediately below and above the floors. At the Bell Rock, the floors are so constructed, that the pressure upon the outward walls is perpendicular; and they are so connected as respectively to form girths or binding frames to the building, at each story."

In every thing else Mr. Stevenson cheerfully allows his obligations to his ingenious predecessor, insomuch, that the stone-lighter, which, of course, was continually employed, at the works, between the rock and the shore, was called the "SMEATON." And it is recorded, as an interesting incident, that, while the works were carrying on, they were visited by Mrs. Dixon, daughter of Mr. Smeaton.

Fearing, Sir, that the interest I feel in works of this description may already have led me into too great a length, I remain yours, &c.

London, 9th March. THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number (p. 118), who describes, from Dr. Brewster's Journal of Science, a very ingenious mode of de-

ciphering medals, &c., having adverted to "the well-known fact, that rough surfaces radiate *heat* more freely than polished ones,"—the following additional references may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The fact was thus stated by Professor Leslie, in his "Inquiry into the Nature of Heat:"—

"The power of the blackened side of a canister being denoted by 100, that of a clear side was 12. Another side, which had been slightly tarnished, was scraped to a bright irregular surface. The effect was now 16.—Another side was ploughed, in one direction, by means of a small toothed plane iron, used in veneering, the interval between the teeth being about one-thirtieth or one-fiftieth part of an inch: the effect was farther increased to 19.—The first smooth side was now scraped downwards, with the point of a fine file: its effect was 23. But the filing being repeated, and more thoroughly covering the surface, the effect rose to 26."—p. 81.

This curious property, Mr. W. Ritchie, A.M., Rector of the Academy at Tain, illustrates, "in a novel manner," in the January Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, by a very simple diagram, and demonstration; which, however, hardly makes the matter clearer than the Professor himself has done: but, by following up the subject, Mr. Ritchie deduces,

"That the increased effect upon the focal ball, when a striated surface was (*is*) used, does not depend upon the increase of surface, but upon the quantity of heat reflected by the sides of the furrows."

5th March, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

SEEING, so frequently, short letters and inquiries, on a variety of subjects, in the Monthly Magazine,—I take the liberty of requesting, that you will stop a corner in one of your sheets with the following query:—

Persons walking the crowded streets of this vast and growing metropolis, are frequently struck with the nuisance of long cart-whips,—particularly in those narrow streets, emphatically said to be "in the City:" they are very annoying; so much so, that I feel compelled to enter my feeble protest against them, and earnestly to ask, Whether a remedy for this nuisance cannot be found?—Your's, &c.

V.

London, 9th March.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLIII.

*Sir Egerton Brydges' Letters on Lord Byron.*

WE have dwelt so long on the *Critical Philosophy of the Pulpit*, that the reader, we suppose, would be glad to see us again among the laity. We forbear, therefore, all further comment on the splendid and elaborate tirades of the *Reverend Dr. Styles*!—his eloquent *Jeremiahs* about “perverted genius, which hides the serpent’s venom under the serpent’s splendid garb” (p. 11); and “bloody revolutions, that have produced nothing but anarchy and despotism” (p. 13); and “emasculated\* sensualists, and restless demagogues!” (p. 26), &c. &c. Even upon the super-orthodox denunciation (p. 10), of the pernicious “doctrine of universal philanthropy—which prevents those who adopt it from acting at all, or inevitably impels them to act wrong!” we shall

\* Fine word, *emasculated*! and delicately chosen for the purposes of pulpit oratory! Suppose some young lady of Dr. S.’s congregation, desirous of understanding as much as she could of her pastor’s pious exhortations, should innocently ask him the meaning of this word. The Doctor (*perhaps*) might blush a little, or somewhat hesitate; and, in order to avoid the awkwardness of oral explanation, refer her to Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary. But, if she followed his directions, and conned over the etymologies and illustrations of our bulky lexicographer, might she not also blush a little, the next time her eyes happened to meet those of her spiritual guide? Ladies! ladies! who listen to the flowery declamations of pulpit orators, be not over-solicitous of understanding their metaphorical phrases; or your *imaginings* may happen to be as much tainted by a pious discourse, as by any thing that is to be met with in the avowedly loose pages of a Moore or a Byron. And yet there is danger, also, in the lack of comprehension. We have witnessed some awkward *titters*, in mixed society, from young ladies very innocently repeating very pretty-sounding words, which they had picked up (*unexamined*) from no less grave authorities. Let these metaphors ring upon your ears, therefore, as pretty-sounding periods, like the tune of an Italian song, rather than be hunted into meaning through a naughty dictionary, or treasured in remembrance, as intelligible English, fit to constitute a part of your conversational vocabulary. “Emasculated sensualists,” would sound rather awkwardly from the rosy lips of “sweet sixteen!”

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only say, that hitherto we had supposed universal philanthropy to be the express doctrine of religion, as preached by Christ himself; and were, therefore, little prepared for its denunciation from the lips of a Minister of the Gospel.\* But there is one passage, in particular, among a multitude of like complexion, in this political sermon,† which we must not quite forget; and which, we should suppose, will not be forgotten, in another quarter, at the next distribution of the *Regium Donum*.‡

“But what,” exclaims the preacher (p. 25), after having exhausted his invention and his indignation upon the minor sins of impiety and immorality—

“What, if the impious spirit that has breathed forth its execrations against God, should also”—Mark, reader, mark the *climax*!—“should, also, presume to speak disloyally of the king? What, if he should denounce every thing established, as an infringement upon popular rights; and every man of character and influence in the state, as an enemy to his country;—so that the great and the good, the wise and the virtuous”—terms synonymous, of course, with men of rank and influence—“should be held up to scorn and universal contempt?”

We

\* Dr. S., indeed, seems to be aware, that, in this instance, his rhetorical zeal had rather overshot the mark; and, accordingly, he subjoins a qualifying note, and seems disposed to admit a sort of *limited universality* to benevolence. But, in doing so, whence does this divine impugner of freethinking philosophy extract his saving clauses? From the texts of Holy Writ?—from the parable of the Good Samaritan, or the colloquy with the woman of heretical Samaria at the well? No: but from the pages of one of those “Infidels,” as they are called, whom he so vehemently reprobates—*i. e.* from “Godwin’s Political Justice,”—of the fundamental principles of which, the note in question is a mere abstract. What! steal from these free-thinking philosophers, and then abuse them? Is this Dr. S.’s idea of “spoiling the Egyptians?”

† *Political*, not religious, most assuredly it is; as was also the like funeral malediction, pronounced by the same preacher on the demise of Napoleon.—See Sermon X., vol. 2.

‡ *Regium Donum*. A bonus, fixed in gross amount, but discretionary in distribution, annually, or triennially, we forget which, dispensed, by the orthodox managers of the public purse, to such dissenting ministers as may be deemed *most worthy*! Mr. Croker, perhaps, may point out some equally efficacious mode of securing the independence of the Catholic clergy of Ireland.

2 E



We will say nothing about the exaggerations of this statement: what is oratory, even in the pulpit, without its exaggerations—its hyperboles—its poetical prose?—nothing of its perversions: for what becomes of the controversialist, theological, or political, if he be not permitted to twist and distort a little—to heighten and to discolour!—to dress up the phantoms of his own invention, and having run his lance against the airy nothing, embodied only that it might be vanquished, to boast his triumph over the real antagonist, whom, in fact, he had never encountered? Neither will we detail the anecdote, of a certain Lord Justice Clerk, who, on a similar provocation, is reported to have exclaimed, “An’ he had said a’ this against God Almighty, it had na’ sa much a signified, because he could tak his ain part; but to speak thus against our most gracious sovereign!—ah! what impiety!”

Whether such rhetoric be more accordant to the legitimate purposes of the pulpit or the bench, we presume not to determine; but, without further comment, take our leave of Dr. Styles, we hope and trust for ever: for, unless he should wander again from the strait and benignant paths of the Gospel, into the crooked and less sanctified bye-ways of critical and personal vituperation, neither his inspirations nor his eloquence will come within the sphere of our philosophical analysis of Contemporary Criticism.

A more welcome object of such analysis now lies before us; from which, indeed, we have suffered ourselves to be detained much longer than we intended.

*The Letters of Sir Egerton Brydges on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron*, come, in reality, more correctly under our consideration in this article, than almost any of the publications upon which we have been in the habit of animadverting. With respect to the latter, our object, generally speaking, has been to shew that, in their pretended criticisms, there is no philosophy at all,—nor criticism either; unless faction be philosophy, and personality and misrepresentation critical acumen. In the letters before us, we think, we descry the philosophy after which we inquire; genuine in its spirit, correct and beneficial in its purpose, acute in its discriminations, and temperate in its judgments; separating, indeed, the cockle from the grain, yet more solicitous for

the discovery of beauties than defects, and evidently more anxious to improve the general taste than to depreciate individual talent. Their high mightinesses, the periodical Reviewers, must slumber, therefore, a little longer in our neglect, while we proceed with our elucidation of criticism as it ought to be.

And, first, as to politics, as far as they are concerned: let us see whether the critico-political philosophy of the layman be not a little more christianlike than that of the divine. It is in p. 353 of this interesting volume that the topic is thus introduced:

“I have said nothing about Lord Byron’s *politics*; my concern with him has been as a poet: in politics I have always entertained opinions very different from his; but never in my life did I allow myself, or even feel the inclination, to intermix political prejudices with literary taste or judgment. I have seen too much of the bane and poison of this intermixture, in the last thirty years, not to have been cured of it, had I even been originally so disposed. It is the canker-worm, or rather the direct and rapid destroyer, of our modern literature.”

What say ye to this, ye censors of the Quarterly, of the Edinburgh, and, even, of the Westminster?—ought not this to be, also, a part of *your* philosophy? Sir Egerton proceeds to observe, that Lord Byron is accused of having been as licentious on this subject as upon those of morals and religion; and he does not deny, that “there are occasions in which the coarseness and bitterness of his personal satire cannot be justified,” and on which the noble poet “even indulges in unaccountable vulgarisms.”

“But here again,” continues he, “the censure of Lord Byron has been much too indiscriminate, and carried much too far. If he thought, as many wise and good people have thought, that rational liberty was in danger, and that revolution had become necessary, to correct and cleanse the ruinous and deep-laid corruptions of power, he might be entitled to use very strong indignation, ridicule and wit, in favour of the principles he espoused,—though still under the restraint of taste and decency.”—“To me, not all the cruelties of arbitrary power which history records can equal in horror the ferocities, the bloodshed and ruin of revolutionary anarchy;—but different minds may honestly make different calculations, and see things in different lights. When once the attention is awakened to the evil conduct, the follies, the mistakes, the intrigues, the treacheries, the corruptions of governments, it may find food for its denunciations, which will not



not easily be exhausted. A mind of intuitive perception, like Lord Byron's, a heart of quick and strong emotion, and a frankness and force of language to give vent to his impressions, were almost inevitably led to many of those scornful ebullitions of overwhelming ridicule, with which he has covered his political adversaries."

This, in our estimation, is in the very spirit of that philosophic candour, without which, criticism is but a cloak for hireling sophistry, and the servility, or the malevolence, of faction.

On the subject of personalities, there are also other passages, in these "Letters," breathing the same spirit of impartial discrimination. Thus, in p. 235, it is admitted, that

"Some of his *personal* attacks are malignant, low and mean, and could only have sprung from base and ungenerous passions; while some of his praises are as fulsome and unfounded as his censures! It could be easily shewn, that he has bitterly, foully and unprovokedly attacked some whom he, in his heart, admired, whom he studied intently, whose spirit he endeavoured to catch, and to whom he was indebted for many noble thoughts, and some powerful language!"

Illustrations of this must occur to the mind of every reader familiar with the writings of Byron and his contemporaries. Thus, for example, after having reprobated blank verse in general (even that of Shakspeare and Milton), and held up Wordsworth, in particular, to derision and contempt, the very next effusions he sent into the world, "The Dream," and, still more conspicuously, that wilder dream of desolate sublimity, "which was not all a dream," were blank-verse poems, in emulation of the very style of Wordsworth: and it may even be said of all the blank verse, of which the noble poet was afterwards not sparing, that it was then only good when the modulation of Wordsworth was evidently in his ear. His dramatic blank-verse was frequently very defective, and in apparently opposite extremes,—ostentatiously poetical in phrase, and affectedly prosaic in arrangement.\*

\* Abundant instances of this twofold defect may be found in his *Doge*, his *Foscari*, his *Sardanapalus*, &c., though, in the latter especially, there are passages of splendid and glorious exception. Sir E. Brydges takes little notice of the dramas of Lord Byron, except his *Manfred* and his *Cain*: in which, however, the critic is perfectly consistent; for he lays it down as a principle, to estimate an author by what he

Sir E. Brydges thus proceeds:—

"There are other blots of a similar cast, for which I can find no excuse. Is it not unmanly to insult the ashes of the dead, who have fallen victims to the greatest misfortune, the most lamentable disease, to which poor humanity is subject? And all this from *political*, not *personal*, antipathy! Are *political* antipathies to breed *personal* hatred, which shall insult the grave?—the grave, too, of the most gentlemanly, the mildest-mannered, the boldest-hearted man in Europe! These are traits, which, whenever I would feel admiration for the genius and the poetry of Lord Byron, I am necessitated to efface from my recollection. To me, no words of reprobation appear too strong for such an exhibition of horrible blackness of feeling!"

Though not agreeing, entirely, with Sir E. Brydges, in *all* particulars, respecting the character of the personage alluded to in this passage, the sentiment it conveys has our unqualified approbation. The criticism is equally just in point of morals and of taste: and the poem referred to, if regarded in any other point of view than as a satire on the hollow and fulsome flattery of the no less profane Laureate, can scarcely be too severely reprobated. But, perhaps, this is not the only instance, in the writings of Lord Byron, which might induce one to admit, with the author of these Letters (if we could admit his *metaphor*), that

"The heart, for a moment, sinks in despondency, to behold, in frail human nature, the union of such frightful darkness with such *gigantic splendour*!"†

We have quoted enough, in the way of censure, to shew that Sir E. Brydges is

has done best, and not by his comparative failures. And this, in point of *estimation*, undoubtedly, is just; but, yet, the interests of literature as unquestionably require, that the defective should be noticed also. The shoals that are to be avoided should be pointed out, as well as the landmarks made conspicuous, that shew the port to which we steer.

\* A "black feeling!"—the *colour* of a touch!!! The blind man, who thought scarlet must be like the sound of a trumpet, was nearer, one would think, to the mark. But more of this hereafter.

† What antithesis there can be between the *frightful* and the *gigantic*, or what greater affinity proportions of bulk can have to splendour than to darkness, we leave Sir E. Brydges to explain. Our business, at present, is with the philosophy of his criticism, not with the critical structure of his periods, or the congruity of his metaphors.



is no *partizan* of Lord Byron's, either in politics or in morals. Let us see, however, what, in reference to the latter, the candour of criticism has to offer in extenuation.

"It seems to me," says our author (p. 290), "that Lord Byron's personal character has been frightfully misrepresented and misunderstood. There is, in the world, very generally prevalent, a strange perversion of mind and heart, which forgives to young men who have *no redeeming* virtues or talents, that, as the venial folly of early life, which is branded with infamy in *him* who has genius and a thousand brilliant qualities of heart, and a thousand brilliant actions, which ought to efface even great irregularities and faults."—"Lord Byron has been tried by rules not applied to others,—not applicable to the qualities of our frail being; and, what is worse still, very often upon *assumed* and *invented* facts!"

Our liberal critic, after admitting the probability, "that Lord Byron had inherent in him, not only an excess of pride, but a good deal of vanity;" in other words, "that there was implanted in him a strong *love of distinction*,"—then proceeds to notice several untoward circumstances, which tended to give bitterness to these feelings, and superinduce that species of misanthropic irascibility, and defiance of public opinion, conspicuous in his works and conduct. Among these, his oppression and disappointment at Harrow are not forgotten; nor does Sir E. Brydges suppress his opinion,—that "there is nothing more illiberal than a *great school*, on the subject of fortune, manners and connexions;" in neither of which, notwithstanding the rank and antiquity of his family, was Lord Byron protectively circumstanced. Sir Egerton considers, however, the *Hours of Idleness* as indicating an effort of "the noble flame of a cultivated, amiable, and splendid mind," for the development of more congenial dispositions; and he "thinks it no exaggeration to say, that much of the colour of the eccentric part of Lord Byron's future life is to be attributed to that article" in the Edinburgh Review, in which that "effort of a grand spirit emerging from a cloud," "was turned into the most offensive mockery and contempt."

That it had something to do in the production of such effect, it is impossible rationally to doubt: for it compelled the poet, if he would not stoop beneath it, to make the first vigorous effort of his incipient power in that bitterness

and fierceness of spirit, which was the only alternative to the lethargy of despair. It was with the scorpion-lash of satire alone that he was permitted to demonstrate, that he was not the abject thing which the knot of conspirators, who had seized the throne and falsified the oracles of criticism, had pronounced; and certainly, if there be any circumstance, or combination of circumstances, that can palliate or excuse the perverted feelings, or misanthropic turbulence, which is sometimes the vice of superior minds, it is when such a mind is compelled, by persecution and proscription, to appeal to the fierce and angry passions, as the only energies of sufficient force to maintain its independence, or repel an overwhelming injustice. With provocations to the exertion of these fiercer energies, the juvenile years of Lord Byron were sufficiently visited. Isolated in his early education, with a fortune and connexions much below his rank, and the stirring consciousness of an incipient talent, to which all rank and fortune ought to be regarded as inferior distinctions, he grew up, even in the inhospitality of public seminaries, an isolated being; and when (prematurely, we confess) he attempted to emerge into intellectual distinction, and send his spirit socially abroad, he found himself encountered on the very threshold of literary effort by a dogmatical and illiberal confederacy, with whom a sneer was criticism, and unblushing falsehood was oracular adjudication; but whose very presumption had given them an influence over public opinion, which they basely exerted for the invidious purpose of his intellectual extinction.

We are speaking somewhat strongly, we perceive, upon the subject, and may be accused, perhaps, of warmth; but the interests of literature demand that we so should speak. Of the trammels and oppressions of the English press, the most grievous and intolerable, after all, are those which are imposed by the self-constituted federations that tyrannize *in the press itself*. It is by the conduct of those who should most protect its freedom, that its freedom is most violated and abridged. Joint-stock monopoly is the very spirit of their code; and *associated* reporters, and *associated* reviewers, with their organized partialities and sympathetic enmities, extol or proscribe, as faction, venality, or caprice may dictate, or the interest, perhaps, of a club of publishers,—and shut



up against the unaffiliated and independent adventurer all the avenues to public notice and estimation. Hence the function of criticism, as exercised through the popular vehicles, is not to assist the progress of intellect, but to narrow the sphere of competition, and appropriate the channels of exertion; not to encourage and foster the germs of timidly-unfolding genius, but to crush and blight them in the very bud:—to proscriber, in short, to extinguish, to annihilate, whatever ability, of whatever description, any ill-starred wight may attempt to manifest, who is not either too important in station and alliance to be overlooked, or connected, by some link of party, of affinity, or association, with some one at least of these trumpeting confederacies.

Lord Byron, in his first effort for celebrity, stood in the full danger of this hostile predicament. Though a man of family, he was not of those families, nor his connexions of those circles, which constitute the omnipotent insignificance of what calls itself the *Fashionable World*;\* nor was he either protégé or associate of those lords of the literary ascendant (the oracles or the echoes of that world,) the junta of the Edinburgh Review. And yet he dared to think he had some pretensions to poetic talent, and to print the juvenile effusions of his *Hours of Idleness*.

\* Sir E. B.'s description of that heterogeneous amalgamation of the quackery of high life, though not sufficiently pertinent to our argument for insertion in the text, is nevertheless too *piquante* to be disregarded; and our readers will not be displeased to meet with it as an appended note:

"I will not degrade my pen by attempting to give a picture of the manner in which it acts, or an examination of the little despicable cabals, artifices, intrigues, passions, and insanities, on these puny narrow stages of life, where the actors and actresses have the folly and blindness to call themselves *the world*, as if these few hundreds of silly people formed the exclusively-important part of mankind!—nay, as if they monopolized title, birth, rank, wealth, polish, talent, and knowledge; and this at a crisis, when the ancient and great nobility keep themselves for the most part aloof; and when these *exclusionalists* are principally new titles, East-Indians, adventurers, noisy politicians, impudent wits of low origin, vulgar emergers from the City suddenly got rich, contractors, Jews, rhyming orators, and scheming parsons, who have pushed themselves into notice by dint of open purse or brazen face; and who get a little bad gilding, like the gingerbread of a rustic fair, by a few cast duchesses, countesses, &c., who, having come to the end of their own pockets, credits, and characters, are willing to come wherever the doors of large houses can be opened to them; and the costs of expensive entertainments paid!"

We may not quite agree with Sir E. B. even in the qualified degree of merit ascribed by him to that publication; but certainly a more shameless violation of every principle, not merely of critical candour, but of common veracity, than the pretended critical notice of it, could not well have been expected, even from the Edinburgh Review of those days, when slander, misrepresentation, and malignity had not ceased to be its discriminating characteristics. The Critique and the Poems are both before us. We speak not, therefore, from vague and fading recollections. The Reviewer invidiously selects some of the weakest stanzas from his most inefficient attempts; and, with unqualified audacity, thus pronounces—

"Now we positively do assert, that there is nothing better than these stanzas in the whole compass of the noble minor's volume."

To this we do as positively reply, that it is utterly impossible but that the writer of that article must have known, that he was thus positively asserting a most gross and malicious falsehood; and that there were in that little volume (though much is puerile, and much is commonplace,) not only much better specimens than those selected, but many flashes and indications of a highly poetic mind; many passages, which nothing but the dawnings of poetic inspiration could have produced; and some entire poems, which would not, as juvenilities, have disgraced the pages of some of those volumes which have been favoured with critical commendation.

We think, with Sir E. B., that causes of irritation did not cease with the triumph of our poet over his reviewers. And if the natural influence of that feverish popularity, which followed with a flush as intemperate as it was, perhaps, unreasonable, on the publication of the first two cantos of "*Childe Harold*," was much more likely to increase than to soothe an inherent excitability,—the incense of that adulation was but of short continuance: while, at the same time, if the song of triumph wrung in his ears, the yell and the cavil of malignant calumny mingled their harshest dissonance—as indeed they ever do, with the pæan that acknowledges the attainments of intellectual superiority.

"In the midst of this burst of fashionable idolatry his enemies, and his traducers never left him. Not only were every error  
and



and indiscretion of his past life brought forward and made the theme of every tongue, but all were exaggerated; and there were added to them a thousand utter inventions of diabolical malignity."

But whatever were the circumstances that influenced the moral temperament and consequent habitudes of the poet, it is certainly to them that we are indebted for the originality, the vigour and the peculiar characteristics of the poetry. They drove him from the circles of inanity and the routine of etiquette, to the free and boundless range of nature, and the romantic quest of adventure: from the monotony of the saloon and the drawing-room, to the phenomena of the forest, the glacier and the cataract,—of the desert and the ocean;—to the tent and to the rock that shelters the wandering Arab, or fortifies the mountain-robber; and to the ruin that records the desolation of glory, and the wrecks of empire and of mind:—from semblances, in fact, to realities: from the drill of conventional automatonism, to man in the untamed energies and diversities of native passion.

We can readily believe, with his epistolary critic, that "if Lord Byron, instead of being driven to the eccentric course which he adopted, had passed much of his time in the high circles of London, from the age of eighteen to thirty," instead of having written any "one of his loftier or more brilliant poems, he would perhaps have been a sarcastic and witty satirist, and would have written epigrams and sprightly songs."

Certainly the Corsair, and Lara, and the Bride of Abydos, he never could have written. They have all the freshness of the scenery, and the scene-begotten thoughts and feelings, which nothing but local familiarities could have suggested or sustained. There is little in them that could either have been conned in a fashionable "at Home," or descried through the spectacles of Books.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR :

**W**ERE our clergy (like some of the apostles) mechanics, it would be unreasonable, now-a-days, to expect them to make tents or bedsteads for their daily bread; but, if they are Loiterers in their vocation, and take from the labouring husbandman the fruits of the earth, hardly earned by the

sweat of his brow, do they not come within the description of Isaiah's "greedy dross, who can never have enough,—who look to their own way, every one for his gain, from his quarter?"

To oppose the supposition of my hostility against the clergy, from my writing on the subject of Tithes, as I proposed in my former letter (No. I.), I at once declare, that I hold in veneration all such as manifestly do the duties of their pastoral office, and would not "muzzle the labouring ox," but feed him, liberally, with the finest of the wheat.—Therefore, I trust, that if, peradventure, I write with vinegar, it will be borne in mind, I do so on the sour subject of Tithes.

In this letter, Mr. Editor, I intended to have noticed the origin of tithes, when the minds of the people were overwhelmed with superstition and gross darkness; but, from the hubbub amongst enlightened men in different parishes in London, I am reminded of the "Horticultural Society of London," consisting of the most luminous, dignified and wealthy characters, not only in England, but all quarters of the globe; and already, in its infant-state, amounting to about two thousand Fellows. By their charter, granted by his late Majesty, dated 17th April, in the 49th year of his reign, power was granted to them, "to purchase, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands of the yearly value, at a rack-rent, of £1,000."—(By the bye, not a word therein about tithes.) Pursuant to such power, thirty-three acres have been purchased by the Society, for their garden-ground; and immense sums already have been, and still will be, expended in the formation thereof, and incidental thereto; and the introduction of fruits and vegetables of every tithable description.

Assuming, therefore, (and no Fellow of the Society will think the assumption too high), that, in a very few years, each acre, in the aggregate, will produce fruits and vegetables, which will have cost the Society (or be estimated by them at) £1,000 per acre, the annual produce will amount to £33,000,—out of which the vicar (I think I am correct) would be entitled, by a composition at £10 per cent., to £3,000 a-year. Or, if he took the rarities in kind (in his option to do so), he might decorate his table with choicer luxuries than any nobleman in the king's dominions; and, moreover, have a superfluity for Covent-garden, and



and a rare dessert for the Lord Mayor's city-feast into the bargain.

That the Society, in their corporate capacity, will be disposed to do ample justice to the vicar, cannot be doubted; but it may be doubtful whether certain individuals would not deprive him of the tenth cabbage. On such characters, the following tragical tale may have a proper effect:—

"About, they say, DC., *Augustine*, coming to preach at *Camerton*, the priest of the place makes complaint to him, that the lord of the manor, having been often admonished by him, would not yet pay him his tithes. *Augustine*, questioning the lord about that default in devotion, he stoutly answered, That the tenth sheaf, doubtless, was his that had interest in the nine; and, therefore, would pay none. Presently, *Augustine* denounces him excommunicate; and turning to the altar to say masse, publicly forbade that any excommunicat person should be present at it,—when, suddenly, a dead corps, that had been buried at the church-doore, arose, and departed out of the limits of the church-yard, standing still without, while the masse continued;—which ended, *Augustine* comes to the living-dead, and charges him, in the name of the Lord God, to declare who hee was. Hee tells him, that, in the time of the *British* state, he was *huius villæ patronus*,—and although he had been often urged, by the doctrine of the priest, to pay his tithes, yet he never could be brought to it; for which he died, he sayes, excommunicat, and was carried to hell. *Augustine* desired to know where the priest that excommunicated him was buried. This dead sinner shewed him the place,—where he makes invocation of the dead priest, and bids him arise also, because they wanted his help. The priest rises. *Augustine* askes him, if he knew that other that was risen? He tells him, yes; but wishes he had never known him,—for (saith hee) he was, in all things, ever adverse to the church, a detainer of his tithes, and a great sinner to his death; and therefore I excommunicated him. But *Augustine* publicly declares, that it was fit that mercy should be used towards him, and that he had suffered long in hell for his offence (you must suppose, I thinke the author meant purgatorie):—wherefore, he gives him absolution, and sends him to his grave, where he fell again into dust and ashes. Hee gone, the priest new-risen tells that his corps had lien there above CLXX yeeres; and *Augustine* would gladly have had him continue upon earth againe, for instruction of soules, but could not thereto entreat him:—so he, also, returns to his former lodging.

"The lord of the town standing by all this while, and trembling, was now demanded if hee would pay his tithes; but he presently fell down at *Augustine's* feet,

weeping, and confessing his offence; and receiving pardon, became, all his lifetime, a follower of *Augustine's*."

THE HERMIT.

Under Ham-hill.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I FULLY agree in your opinion, as explained in page 8 of your last number, that the design of a new translation of the Scriptures into English ought to be to give a faithful representation of the original, and not to support the doctrines either of the church of England, or of any religious sect or party whatsoever.

To your queries, suggested by an expression in my former letter, I wish to reply as briefly as possible.

1st. You ask, *Whether, if the translation be faithful, any accompanying observations can be necessary to make it intelligible to English readers?*—I answer, that they are necessary; because, without them, English readers will either annex to many expressions no idea at all, or ideas not designed or contemplated by the original writers. I shall take, as an example, the mention of the *crowing of the cock*, in the account of Peter's fall. The readers of the common translation, which is, in this particular, correct and literal, naturally conclude that the evangelists speak of the familiar sound of a well-known bird; and, accordingly, every picture and print upon the subject exhibits a cock, with its neck at full stretch, in the act of crowing. Nevertheless, the allusion probably is to the practice of blowing a trumpet at Jerusalem, to mark the third and fourth watches:—"the cock crew;" signifying, "the trumpet sounded." (a)

2dly. You inquire, *Whether it is possible that such accompanying observations, supposing them necessary, can be impartial?*—To be absolutely impartial, the comment upon every disputed expression must contain a just account of all the interpretations given by different critics, and of the facts and arguments by which those interpretations are supported. Although the execution of such a task would require a remarkable union of industry, skill, and candour, it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of possibility. (b) For examples of impartiality thus exercised, I might refer to many of the explanatory notes in the translation which I have pointed out to your readers in my former letter.

In



In these, the author, instead of giving his own opinion, states the views of the principal commentators who had written before him, as fully as appears to have been consistent with a proper regard to the bulk of his volumes.

You ask, 3dly, *Were it not better to leave the pure text to speak, in all naked simplicity, for itself?*—I answer, that to give a faithful translation of the Scriptures, without any commentary whatsoever, would be to render a great service to the public, and to the interests of religious truth; but that to accompany such a translation with suitable (c) explanatory remarks, increases the benefit. I shall also observe, that the mere task of translating cannot be faithfully performed without the addition of notes. (d) They must be appended, in order to give a view of the several translations, which, in the same passage, may be equally or almost equally eligible, where either the reading of the original text, or the proper mode of rendering it into English, is doubtful.

Your's, &c. I. Y.

Birmingham, 14th Feb. 1825.

#### NOTES.

(a) Explanations of this description, elucidating customs, may undoubtedly display much learning, furnish a great deal of curious information, and be highly interesting to the historical antiquary; but what instruction do they furnish, in a moral and religious point of view? Of what practical utility are they to the multitude? Is our faith, or our piety, better assured, whether we understand that *the crowing of the cock* mean the resounding of the clarion of the hen-roost, or of the crowing of the trumpet from the citadel?

(b) That the comment upon disputed passages should "contain a just account of all the interpretations given by different critics," may be possible: but how far is it probable? We can only say, that in no controversial survey, of whatever subject, did we ever find it practised; and in theological controversy we have found it least of all. Besides, if at large, how voluminous must be the commentary! if compressed, must not the compiler inevitably abbreviate least, what appears to him most important—that is to say, what most coincides with his own views? Strictly speaking, an *impartial* abstract is a moral impossibility. No human limbeck is sufficiently pure for such a distillation. Give the multitude, therefore, the pure text, we say, in its nakedness, and keep the drapery of commentaries and *readings variorum*, for schoolastics.

(c) What can possibly be meant by accompanying a faithful translation (of the

inspired volumes—the volumes of divine revelation) "with suitable explanatory remarks," but superadding to it such remarks as the *commentator thinks* suitable?—that is, such remarks as are suitable to his views and opinions? It is then a Bible for a sect; not a Bible for Christians. It becomes a part of a controversial library; and, as such, may be valuable; but it has become unfit for a universal manual—unfit for the purposes of the multitude.

(d) To say that "the task of translating" the sacred writings "cannot be faithfully performed without the addition of Notes," appears to us something like saying that the revelations of *inspired* writers cannot be understood without the assistance of *uninspired* expositors: which throws us back from the authority of heaven to the mere authority of man. We are aware, however, that there are sects of Christians who do not admit the inspiration of the writers of the books of the Old, or even of the New Testament—who look upon those books as the human records of divine events;—and, with such, we hold no controversy. If such opinions are the result of their own diligent examination of internal or external evidence, so long as they believe in what appear to them to be the facts and doctrines of those books, they have as much right to call themselves Christians, and to be so considered, as any other sect, although established by a thousand laws. All that we contend for is, that a Bible, for popular use, should neither be encumbered with their commentary, nor the commentaries of their antagonists; that, *whatever* be the authority of those books, that authority is weakened when we rely upon the commentary instead of the text; and that the unlettered multitude are puzzled, not enlightened, when they are told, that what is necessary to be believed and practised by all, can only be understood by the learned few. Again, and again, we say, compile for the learned as many commentaries and illustrations as you please; but give to the multitude the naked text; or you give them not the authority of the scriptures but of the commentator.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

**R**EFERRING to my former communications in your Magazine for the months of June and October last, I crave your attention to the following observations:

The arguments hitherto advanced against rail-roads have been altogether so puerile, as to render any remarks upon them unnecessary. That certain individuals may find this scheme encroach upon their estates, cannot be denied; but I know of no individual, however exalted by rank or station, who



who would dare to proclaim his ignorance, by opposing his single interest to that of the public: an act of despotic oppression, which, to say the least of it in this boasted land of liberty, would form an anomaly of the grossest kind; indeed, those only whose ideas are clouded in voluptuous ignorance could harbour the thought, or suppose for a moment, that any individual objection could be countenanced, in opposition to public welfare. In the execution of works of national utility, a wise Legislature acknowledges no distinction from the beggar to the prince.

Now that public attention has been attracted towards my plan of a General Iron Rail-way, I hope those highly respectable companies formed in London, may be induced to listen to my suggestion of making a Grand Trunk Rail-way from London to Edinburgh, and also from London to Falmouth.

The plans now in hand seem intended as branches from one town to another; but these are secondary undertakings compared with the grand trunks, which ought to be the first step in the commencement of this national work. Were Government and the public sensible of the vast importance of this scheme, I am persuaded that every thing would be done to promote the accomplishment of my design; and that from the companies now formed in London might emerge a Metropolitan Board or Company, to direct the whole conveyance along these Grand Trunks: this is more particularly worthy attention at this time, when we witness the dreadful havoc and devastation of property under our present system of turnpike roads.

Rail-ways, unconnected with turnpike roads and canals, present the most perfect conveyance: but should any company be artfully persuaded to connect the rail-way with a turnpike road, the proprietors of the rail-way will be burthened with the whole expense without deriving the smallest benefit; and let it also be remembered, that wherever a rail-way may be connected with canals, the obstruction, so peculiar to the latter, will injure and impede the constant traffic which might otherwise be carried on by the former.

The propriety of laying down the rail-roads in direct lines and perfect levels, is so obvious in every respect, as to induce me to hope that no other course may be adopted by our engineers; however, lest they should re-

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commend other plans, I take the liberty of calling the public attention most particularly to this point, as one of the very first importance; for should it be found impracticable to maintain one uniform level throughout the country, there can be no reason given for any deviation from the direct line.

From the descent of vehicles upon perfectly straight rails, and a favourable declivity, no danger whatever could be apprehended by passengers in case of defective machinery, for although the carriage might receive greater impetus, still the increased velocity would not, as on the common inclined plane with curves, produce any serious accidents, either to persons or goods, for the straight line would be the natural direction of the impetus given.

The direct line is the shortest, therefore the proprietors of the rail-way would reap quicker returns, with a less expenditure on the original construction, as well as in annual repairs.

Proprietors of steam-coaches, caravans, and waggons, would also perform their journeys in proportionately less time, and with less wear and tear, and with quicker returns; consequently, the charge of carriage and rate of fare would be reduced to the public.

On the other hand, should the enterprising spirit of engineers be tolerated, the rail-ways, most probably, will be carried through all the devious winding paths, as our canals; and the numerous curves and inclined planes (their favourite expressions) will form one continual round of misfortunes, both to persons and goods.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS GRAY.\*

Nottingham, 1st March 1825.

[Upon this subject, we find the following observations, worthy, we think, of particular attention, in a recent number of the London Journal of Arts and Sciences:

“From a variety of circumstances, it is utterly impossible that canal navigation can be conducted with the same expedition as land carriage; and, from the inequalities in the level of the country through which the canal passes, it necessarily follows that the route must be circuitous: canals, therefore, are only suited to the conveyance of bulky and heavy merchandize, not to ordinary travelling, or the transportation of light goods. It is stated, that a horse will draw a load ten times as great upon a rail-way

\* The 5th edition of whose “Observations on a General Iron Rail-way,” just published, contains ample information relative to rail-roads and locomotive engines, with plates.



rail-way as upon a good road of gravel or stone; still, however, the same objection exists on the score of expedition. Rail-ways and their carriages are not calculated for rapidity of movement; the smallest obstruction would throw a carriage off the rail, if it went with any considerable velocity, and the rails themselves, as at present laid, would fly up, or break, by any lateral pressure, or strain from the rapidly revolving wheels; to render iron rails, therefore, sufficiently strong and stable in their foundations to support carriages that should travel rapidly, would increase their present cost, at the least calculation, four or five fold. It is, therefore, obvious, that upon the score of celerity there is scarcely any preference between towing a barge upon a canal, and drawing a carriage upon a rail-way. The original cost of the canal may be ten times that of a rail-way (which is perhaps a fair general average); but the expense of horses' labour in towing the barge being only one-tenth that of drawing a carriage upon a rail-way, brings the two modes of conveyance to nearly the same point of costs, and of course to the same profit to the proprietors."

And as for locomotive engines, it seems that though Stephenson's have the advantage of all yet constructed, the greatest velocity at which they can be driven is three miles and a quarter per hour. Those that are to travel at the rate of from ten to twenty, exist at present only in newspaper paragraphs and prospectuses.]—EDIT.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANTIQUÉ VASE found in the Bed of the Severn. [With a Plate.]

AS your very useful and widely-circulated Magazine is, I believe, open to antiquarian as well as other subjects, I am induced to send you a description of an Antique Metallic Vase, which was found in the bed of the River Severn, in July last.

The diameter of this circular vase is ten inches and a quarter; its internal depth is thirteen-sixteenths; and the thickness of the composition of which it is made, and which bears a great resemblance to bell-metal, is one-eighth of an inch.

Its internal area is divided into seven circular compartments, between which are triangular figures, each representing the head of a female, with wings:—these fill up the whole, and form it into one circle.

The centre division contains figures representing the story of Scylla, and the King of Megara. In the periphery is circumscribed the Latin, *Scilla metens crimem mercatur crimine*. The literal translation of which would, I think, be—"Scylla cutting his hair, purchases it by crime." The story runs thus:—Scylla, who was a daughter of Nisus, King of Megara, and who became enamoured of Minos, as that monarch besieged her

father's capital,—in order to make him sensible of her passion, informed him, that she would deliver Megara into his hands, if he promised to marry her. Minos to this gave his consent: and, as the prosperity of Megara depended upon a golden hair which existed on the head of Nisus, Scylla cut it off as her father was asleep, and from that moment the sallies of the Megareans were unsuccessful. Scylla was, however, disappointed in her expectations, and Minos treated her with such contempt and ridicule, that she threw herself from a tower into the sea; or, according to other accounts, she was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk.—OVID, *Trist.* ii., v. 393; PAUSANIAS, ii., c. 34.

In the first of the circumscribing circles is represented, Ganymede being carried away by a flying eagle; and in the second, he is offering a cup of nectar to the feasting gods. The circumscriptions of these two, and which are hexameter lines, run thus:—*Armiger ecce Jovis Ganymede sustulit alis—Porrigat ut ciatos dis convivalibus apto* (*aptos*). Which, being literally translated, would be read—"Behold! the armour-bearer of Jupiter has carried away Ganymede on its wings,—that he might offer cups fit for feasting gods."—Ganymede, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother of Ilus and Assaricus, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flock, on Mount Ida,—and he became the cup-bearer of the gods.—HOMER'S *ILIAD*, xx., v. 231; PAUSANIAS, v., c. 24.

In the two next peripheral circles is represented the story of Orpheus, and his wife Eurydice. The hexameters are—*Legibus inferni motis—Proserpina reddi—Eurydicen jussit sed eam mors atra reduxit*. "Violating the laws of the infernal regions—Proserpine commanded Eurydice to be restored, but dark Death carried her back."

[The story of Eurydice being so familiar, we have not deemed it necessary to insert it. Those readers who are so disposed, may consult VIRG. *GEORG.* iv., ver. 475, &c.; PAUSANIAS, ix., c. 30; or the Translations of Dryden, Wharton, Ring, &c.]

The remaining two compartments contain figures characteristic of the goodness of Ceres, the goddess of corn; and which is thus described, in their circumferences:—*Mater larga Ceres miserata fame pereuntes—Triptolemi manibus commisit seminis usus*—which may be



be thus Anglicized:—"Ceres, bountiful mother! pitying them perishing with hunger, entrusted to the hands of Triptolemus the uses of seed." Two figures are engraved in the first of these compartments,—the former representing Ceres, the latter an hungered mortal, to whom the goddess is in the act of extending her bounty. And in the other compartment, Triptolemus is shewn riding on a dragon, and strewing, as he moves through the liquid air, seeds for the use of mankind.

Triptolemus, who, according to the most received opinion, was son of Celeus, King of Attica, was born at Eleusis, in Attica. He was cured, in his youth, of a severe illness, by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus by that monarch's children, as she travelled over the country in quest of her daughter. To repay the kindness of Celeus, the goddess took particular notice of his son. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to destroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was astonished at the uncommon growth of her son, and she had the curiosity to watch Ceres. She disturbed the goddess by a sudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning ashes; and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, she taught him agriculture, thereby rendering him serviceable to mankind, by instructing him how to sow corn and make bread. She also gave him his chariot, which was drawn by two dragons; and in this celestial vehicle he travelled all the world over, distributing corn to its inhabitants.—PAUSANIAS, ii. c. 14.—Your's, &c. JACOBUS.

9th March, 1825.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE discussions which took place, during the last session of Parliament, respecting the formation of Joint-Stock Companies,—and which, if we are to place any confidence in the threats of the Lord Chancellor, are likely again to occupy the attention of that great legislative body,—have, necessarily, drawn the public mind to the consideration of a subject, fraught with so much importance to the commercial interests of the country. There never was a time, perhaps, when money was so

abundant: nor have we\* ever witnessed the birth—in some instances, we may say the abortion—of so many schemes for the employment of capital, as are now springing up, in every form and direction.

Among the most conspicuous, and, under certain circumstances, the most advantageous, of these schemes, may be classed, the formation of companies for the purpose of insurance, but more particularly of LIFE INSURANCE; a science, which is now better understood than ever it was, and which is arriving, rapidly, at perfection, under the able direction of Messrs. Morgan, Milne, Friend, and others. Still, however, the system is far distant from maturity; for from the want of an accurate knowledge of its benefits, and of the ready method by which they are attainable, the insurance of lives has hitherto been very limited; and the different charities, for the relief of the widows and children of professional men, may be regarded as examples of the neglect of life insurance.

An Insurance Company may be constituted in three ways: it may consist of share-holders, or proprietors, independent altogether of insurers; or it may be formed entirely of mutual insurers, without proprietors: or of a combination of both. A great deal has been written and said as to the superior advantages of the one plan over the others; but, as far as we have been able to judge, it appears that a proprietary company, under certain rules and restrictions, is the most secure mode of transacting insurance. This, indeed, is the system in general use, and may be said, (to borrow the words of a writer on the subject), to be the sale of insurance or indemnity to those who are disposed to purchase, at such prices as will leave a profit to the proprietors. In these institutions, a large number of capitalists form a trading fund, and engage to pay a certain sum at the death of any person who, during

\* WE should be obliged to our correspondents if they would refrain from the use of this editorial pronoun; we are desirous that all correspondence should stand and appear as correspondence merely, for which the editor has no other responsibility than such as pertains to the fitness of the subject, and of the mode of treating it.—EDIT.



during life, shall pay to them an annual premium, fixed by themselves.

In order to obtain insurers, various benefits have been promised, and various methods pursued in the mode of effecting the insurance. In some instances—and these, perhaps, are the most common—the insured are permitted to share, with the original proprietors, a certain proportion of the accumulated profits, after having paid their premiums during a certain number of years. In others, a reduction of the premiums has been made, with the same prospective advantages; and, in one instance, the West of England, the premiums have been reduced equably (we believe 10 per cent.) throughout, without admitting the insured to any benefit of the profits. In every instance, the reduction has been made on the tables calculated for the Equitable Society, which are found, by experience, to be, for more than one reason, by far too high to constitute a fair rate of premium. But premiums ought not to be reduced rashly; it is the greatest possible fallacy, to hold out prospects of superior benefit by an extensive and enticing reduction: for all such proceedings should be regulated by the most minute and rigid calculations. Thus, if a premium should be fixed, which cannot, by compound interest, realize a profit to the office, calculating upon the probable duration of life, the company will sustain a decided loss; for it must be obvious to every one, that if a person insures his life for £100, and he is of such an age, that the premium paid by him—we will say for the ten years, which, it is supposed, he will live—amounts, with the interest, to only £90—here is a loss of £10 to the company. This, of course, is putting the result of chance out of the question; for every office ought to proceed upon true and undeviating principles, and make its calculations accordingly. One of the most abundant sources of profit to an insurance company, is the effecting of insurances for limited terms: but this ought not to be taken into consideration, so as to affect the premiums of insurances for the whole term of life; and its result cannot, indeed, be ascertained till some years of experience have elapsed.

With regard to an indiscriminate reduction of premiums, as adopted by the West of England Office, we can see neither the wisdom nor the justice of

such a plan: for it is well known that there is not the same chance of profit upon old lives as there is upon young ones. The reduced rate of public interest has made the risk somewhat unfavourable, even upon the premiums of the elder lives, as calculated by the Equitable Society; and how a reduction of 10 per cent. upon those premiums can be safe or expedient we are at a loss to discover; but the West of England has tried it—with what success we are not rightly informed. That a reduction on the premiums of the Equitable may be safely made is indisputable; but they must be made with caution and judgment. The younger lives, to forty-five or fifty, will bear a more ample reduction than those which are older: but, even here, it must be gradual and nicely proportioned, and regulated according to the existing value of money, as indicated by the price of the stocks, and the rate of public interest.

The prospects of profit, which insurance societies hold out, are often splendid and captivating; but by those who are well acquainted with the principles on which these profits are to be realized, these sonorous annunciations will be received with caution. All must, and all *does*, depend upon the skilful and prudent management of the business. The Equitable Society has been too often considered as a model and an incitement for the establishment of similar institutions: but it must be remembered, that this society has had advantages which are not likely to accrue to any new company. It commenced its business at a period when it had but few competitors; and derived all the benefit of a low state of the stocks, and a high rate of interest: it has been managed, moreover, by William Morgan. Institutions, now established, have to contend with much energetic competition—with a high state of stocks, and a low rate of interest. It is true that they are enabled to proceed on more accurate data than the earlier offices; but the disadvantages which they must surmount are predominant.

The first years of an insurance company must be years of accumulation, but not of profit. It has been said by Dr. Price, and substantiated by experience, “that it is not to be expected that any society can meet with difficulties in its infancy; because, not till the run of many years after it has acquired its



its *maximum* of numbers, will the *maximum* of yearly claimants and annuitants come upon it." It is on this point that many are deluded. They consider the fund accumulated by the premiums as so much profit to the institution; not reflecting, that this accumulation, or rather the great bulk of it, is nothing more or less than a fund to answer claims which must inevitably be made upon the society. Under these circumstances, we are inclined to look rather suspiciously upon a quinquennial or a septennial division of profits, as those profits must be subtracted from a fund which ought to be husbanded with the utmost care. But neither the advantages nor the disadvantages of insurance companies are to be briefly enumerated; nor is it our present intention to enter deeply into the matter. The few hints which we have thus cursorily thrown together are intended rather to induce a more minute examination of a very useful and excellent science, than to explain even the principles and outlines of the science itself; for we have always regarded with great satisfaction that valuable mode of securing property which is afforded by insurance, and more especially by life insurance. It has been said, that it is much better merely to save money, than to trust it in the hands of a joint-stock company: but this is not an age when such a position will gain many advocates. For, in the first place, the object of saving money is, in most instances, to invest it in such a manner, as to secure some species of accumulation; and, to persons possessing but a small capital, no plan can be more eligible to answer this purpose than that of life insurance, in all its varied and comprehensive branches:—and, in the second place, we all know by experience, that the most prudent of mortals may be sometimes tempted, even upon the most trivial occasions, to trespass upon the little hoard of savings, which he may have accumulated by his cares, and have neglected or have been unwilling to invest.

One of the great benefits of life insurance is the facility which is afforded to professional men, to persons holding situations in public offices, and, indeed, to all who possess only a life-interest in their property, of providing against the exigencies of existence, and of securing, to the dearest objects of their esteem and affection, the means of a comfortable subsistence, when death shall have

deprived them of their principal stay and support. Previously to the establishment of insurance societies, persons thus circumstanced were compelled to have recourse to the slow, and often inadequate, means of providing for their families, by accumulating their savings through a long and deviating course of years—a method particularly liable to interruption from sickness, death, and the various incidental circumstances "which flesh is heir to," and consequently attended both with anxiety and uncertainty. Left to this precarious mode of making a provision for those whom he most loved and valued, how frequently has it happened, that the anxious husband or parent has been cut off before his prudent but scanty savings could enable him to rescue his widowed partner, or his helpless orphans, from impending poverty, and, perhaps, from irretrievable distress!

Now, the privileges and benefits of life insurance obviate all this, by rendering a very ample return for a comparatively small annual payment. A person, by insuring his life, has the consoling reflection, that, however speedily he may be called away from this world, he has placed his family beyond the peril of depending for their support upon the galling and precarious charity of others.

Under all these circumstances, we have regarded with a favourable eye the establishment of the several new insurance companies. That monstrous creation, *THE ALLIANCE*, has, however, been an object of wonder rather than admiration; because it is so avowedly speculative in its principles, and so decidedly tyrannical in its proceedings. The powerful monied interest of Mr. Rothschild, the original projector of the scheme, has induced the leading partners of the company to arrogate to themselves a degree of consequence that does not at all become the conductors of a joint-stock company, which, after all, must mainly and eventually owe its success to the patronage of the public. We do not like this undisputed exercise of unlimited aristocracy. It is bad, even in those who have nothing to expect from public patronage; it is much worse, therefore, in those whose dependence is, or ought to be, upon public favour. In a scheme so glaringly speculative, we must confess, we should not like to embark. Its present success is doubtless great and splendid; but it would evince no superfluity



fluity of wisdom to look no further than the present moment.

Of the PALLADIUM, we think much more favourably. Its Directors are men of known liberality, probity and talents, and, with their excellent management, success is certain. It professes to combine the advantages, and to remedy the defects, of other establishments; and a prompt payment of six years' premium will entitle the assured to the benefit of a seven years' insurance. Another novel feature is the office of mathematical inspector—a sonorous title truly, but *cui bono*?—The same gentleman, Dr. Young, we observe, is the physician; who will be thus enabled to cast a problem with one hand, while he feels the pulse with the other.

But the most novel, and, all things considered, the most interesting, is the "MEDICAL, CLERICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY;" although we must confess, that, in the first instance, we were not inclined to place much confidence in this tremendous union of the two professions. Professional men, be they either divines or medical practitioners, are notorious for their ignorance of what is technically termed "business;" but the auspices under which this new company has come forth are such, as to ensure, at all events, a favourable reception. Even the novelty of its plan will obtain this; for a very striking feature in it is, the extension of the benefits of life-insurance to such persons as have been excluded by the majority of the other offices; in other words, by insuring lives, deviating from the common standard of health, but not tending, necessarily, to shorten life; and these are the necessary restrictions imposed:—

"1. That they make a declaration, stating the nature of their complaints, the dates of their first attacks, and the names and addresses of the medical practitioners who attended them then, or in any subsequent return of their disorders.

"2. That they pay an increased premium, proportioned to the degree of hazard."

Now, it is stated in the prospectus, that a considerable proportion of the Directors (we believe one-half) will consist of eminent medical practitioners, whose object, of course, it will be, to regulate the admission of these lives, upon principles of the strictest fairness and equity. This being the case, the institution will always be safe, while the assured will be justly and honourably

treated. This measure will prevent, most effectually, any subsequent litigation, with regard to the validity of the policy; for it is a very common practice, for persons labouring under interdicted maladies, to obtain policies upon such terms as should only be granted on lives perfectly healthy: a practice, however, necessarily fraught with great risk to the assured. In several other respects, the objects of this society are very laudable; and the unassuming manner in which it comes forth—not as a rival, but as an associate—must secure for it, at all events, the respect of the public.

But, although these institutions are, for the most part, calculated to do good, still the abuse, which they may have the power of exercising, should be guarded against. In many—indeed, in most cases—a company is established, not with the consideration of merely benefiting the public, but for the purpose of obtaining ample interest for capital advanced; and a company so constituted may become a very extensive and enormous evil. When we consider how deeply the comfort of hundreds of individuals is involved in the honesty and success of such institutions, we cannot be surprised at the interference of the Legislature with regard to so important a subject. It appears to us, indeed, that this very interference will become, eventually, a great benefit to the public; for it has been well observed by an able contemporary journalist, that those societies which will become established under the sanction of these new regulations, will necessarily rest their foundations upon a basis which no ordinary occurrence can undermine: and such, in fact, ought to be the stability of every joint-stock company. The formation of a company merely as a matter of speculation, is nothing less than an extensive act of swindling; and some effectual provision should therefore be adopted, to prevent the calamity, which the failure of such a scheme would necessarily entail upon the majority of those concerned.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PHILOSOPHY MADE EASY:—*Prospectus of a new Joint-Stock Company for the Manufacture and Supply of Science, Intellect, and Genius.*

..... "Make systems still,  
And then let Nature follow, if she will."

IT is now quite necessary for every one to become a philosopher, unless he wishes to proclaim to the world his own



own ignorance, and, what is of still more importance, his utter want of taste and fashion: and how can any lady or gentleman dream of understanding a common newspaper, or even a newspaper advertisement, without having dived into the regions of philosophy? Impossible. This, above all others, is the age of philosophy. We have the philosophy of history, the philosophy of brewing, the philosophy of arithmetic, of gardening, and of cooking: washing and milk-selling obey her laws; barbers shave and crop upon philosophical principles; and tailors and shoemakers are entirely guided by the philosophy of mensuration in the practice of their respective crafts.

How charming is divine Philosophy!  
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;  
But musical, as is Apollo's lute;  
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,  
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

How lamentable must it be for a very feeling heart to reflect on the immense number of our fellow-countrymen, who, from a defective education, are incapable of following these ingenious pursuits in a truly philosophical manner! Possessing myself a heart which is ever desirous of benefiting the species, I have taken the hard case of these our fellow-countrymen into my serious consideration; and flatter myself with having discovered, after much study, an effectual means of obviating their misfortunes. As I am not desirous of sordid gain,—honour and an applauding conscience being my only aim,—I send forth at once my plan to the public; conscious, however, that the power of carrying it into execution must finally rest on myself alone. For, much as I detest puffing, and abhor vanity, I must nevertheless be allowed to declare, that a person conversant with every species of philosophy is not to be found in every age.

The first part of my plan consists of a joint-stock company, similar in principle to those laudable institutions with which we abound so much at present. It will be called the "Joint-Stock Philosophical Company," in 10,000 shares of £100 each; and, to prevent an inordinate monopoly, I must insist that no person take more than ten shares. Though I am fully aware of the great premium the shares will bear on entering the market, I commence on this small scale to convince every one of its importance and practicability, to drown the detractions of envy, and the secret

insinuations of slander: I shall then re-construct it on a more splendid scale, which shall be equally worthy of the plan and its object. There is one slight remark I must here make, of which every gentleman will see the propriety—that the interests of the company necessarily demand that its direction be vested in myself alone.

Having thus despatched the mechanical part of my subject, I now proceed to the intellectual one.

My object is, as stated above, to supply my country with philosophy; and whoever may be the applicants, and of whatever article they may stand in need, the company will be equally prepared with an ample supply. The "Philosophæcia," or "Philosophy House,"—for thus will be named the office of the society,—shall consist of a variety of departments, each of them being fitted up with pigeon-holes (according to the receipt of an illustrious statesman, now no more); and from these pigeon-holes the demands of all classes and members of society will be unerringly supplied.

One division of this national establishment will be devoted exclusively to the interests of tradesmen, each trade being allotted its particular pigeon-hole. The philosophical principles of trade in general,—such as the philosophy of puffing, of credit, and of cutting a dash,—with an abstract of the philosophy of the King's Bench, may be procured by the tradesman, separately or conjointly, with that of his trade. I have in my eye a gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified for conducting this department, having been five times a bankrupt; and, being constantly in rules himself, he must be highly capable of giving them to others. As unforeseen demands may be made, and bright suggestions sometimes offered, I hereby pledge myself to keep a sufficient number of steady, careful, and expeditious philosophers, who will be always prepared for every emergency.—N. B. A few philosophical tradesmen wanted for this department. None need apply who have not been three times bankrupt, and are not thoroughly acquainted with the King's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to go through the circle of trades and professions, in order to prove the perfection of my plan. A word to the wise is enough. It will be sufficient, therefore, to remark, that the philosophy of all



all other professions and callings will be found perfectly developed in well-stored pigeon-holes. Merchants and gentlemen of the Stock Exchange will learn with pleasure, that the utmost pains have been taken in the philosophy of credit and accommodation-bills, loans, jobbing, betting, and joint-stock shares. The learned in physic will experience equal delight, from the extensive assortment of valuable prescriptions, warranted never prepared; also, from the new philosophical discovery of an universal prescription, equally efficacious in every disorder; and from the Philosophical Dictionary of Soft Compliments, with an appendix on external wisdom and gravity, prepared, with much labour, for their exclusive use.—Divines, also, of every sect, will be astonished at the labours of the Philosophical Company in their behalf. Not only are the nature and properties of brimstone clearly unfolded,—the whole duty of the clerical justice and clerical soldier happily illustrated,—and the art of preaching, at one and the same time, in any number of churches, however distant, greatly simplified; but, as labour should meet its just reward, we announce a highly original system of gathering tithes, exacting voluntary contributions, and making collections, to a heretofore unprecedented amount. As it is, at the same time, evident that the reverend mind cannot always be thus on the stretch, the Company have subjoined, for their relaxation, Elements of the Philosophy of Fox-hunting, with a critique on the life and character of Six-bottle Jack. One thing, only, remains; and this alone will be sufficient to carry down the name of the Company to the latest posterity. And here, reader, pause and consider from what trifling accidents the greatest philosophical discoveries have arisen: Sir Isaac Newton's most important discovery originated in the fall of an apple; and our own, from a cursory glance on that child's toy called the Myriorama, which consists of small pieces of pasteboard, each having a house, a tree, or small portion of landscape, painted on it, and of which, according to their arrangement, an endless number of landscapes may be formed. Our discovery consists of a certain number of pieces of paper, each containing a portion of orthodox matter; and these pieces are capable, if put together in any arrangement, of forming a consistent, orthodox and eloquent sermon: the number of combina-

tions, or of different sermons, the same pieces of paper will admit by this means, is upwards of two millions!!—Two millions of splendid sermons!!—a union of religion and philosophy that quite surpasses the conception of man. And what a vast saving of reverend time and labour:—incredible! By the simple admission of a few slips, containing brimstony matter, the sermon may be raised to any degree of heat; or, by their total exclusion, will become soft as the streams of milk and honey. The text also—for we scorn to do things by halves,—the text, upon the same principle, is capable of 493 different biblical combinations—a number, it is conceived, quite adequate to every demand.

A large department of our concern will be appropriated to the law. Of the numerous philosophical discoveries we have made in this science, I shall only mention one or two that are devoid of technicality, *viz.* the art of setting a whole neighbourhood by the ears in three months, three weeks, or three days; the philosophy of consistency, or the art of holding three contrary opinions, on the same subject, at the same time; the principles of doubting, carefully compiled from the practice of a first-rate legal character; the art of expressing one's-self unintelligibly in the greatest number of words: in this last art an experiment has been made on a law student, who, in the course of two days, was enabled to speak, two hours together, in such a manner, that no person, who had not been twenty years at the bar, could comprehend a sentence of what he said—he also learnt, at the same time, to expand a single idea over sixteen close folios.

Our collection, under the head of Political Philosophy, is stupendous: the mere titles of the sub-divisions, or pigeon-holes, would fill a volume; still we are puzzled how to select specimens that shall be intelligible to the uninitiated. A new system, that first strikes our attention, proves decidedly that cows and cabbages increase in arithmetical progression, and little boys and girls in geometrical progression, and that, of course, in a short time, we shall be pinched for room; fools say the theory is erroneous because such has never been the case; but philosophy asserts it, and if it is not so, it ought to be. Passing over the philosophy of hole-digging, the solution of a problem, that a guinea, value 27s., is only worth a pound  
note



note and a shilling, &c. &c. we come to that sublime specimen of modern philosophy, the Sinking Fund, or the art of a nation's gaining immense sums by paying money to itself. To such an extent has this art been carried, that the only fear is, lest the debt should be paid off too fast, and the nation gain too much. This bright idea originated with a certain physician, who, when prescribing for himself, was, nevertheless, observed still to receive his fee; for he took a guinea from his right hand breeches pocket and put it carefully into his left. Ignorant persons might imagine it to be a fixed principle that debt is a bad thing: in nothing, more than this, do the errors of ignorance appear; for we have triumphantly proved that a national debt is the sure sign and cause of the wealth, happiness and glory of a country. The ignorant, also, foolishly presume that there was something like inconsistency in the two assertions of a celebrated modern political philosopher, that the starvation and misery of a country is caused by there being too much food in it; and that the same effect arises from there being too many mouths to be fed with it, or, as the vulgar would interpret, too little food—facts, which we have fully confirmed and illustrated, for the edification of all those wrong-headed persons who have hitherto been so ignorant of the philosophy of political paradox, as not to know that, in politics, contradictory positions may *demonstrate* each other.

The greatest difficulty is apprehended in meeting the wishes of those ladies and gentlemen who turn philosophers for want of something to do. Although, to give universal satisfaction in this respect, has been hitherto deemed impossible, we do not despair; for we engage to supply, not one particular kind of philosophy, but any kind whatever that may suit the tastes and inclinations of this class of our customers. Some ladies and gentlemen will prefer the philosophy of Diogenes, which consists in being in a tub, snarling at their neighbours, and going out at noon, with a lantern, in search of an honest man, which it is clear they cannot find at home. Other persons appear captivated with the Pythagorean philosophy, which holds that the souls of men inhabit, after death, the bodies of brutes:\*

\* Or kidney beans:—Pythagoras had a prodigious respect for beans; thinking that, in a state of pre-existence, he had been himself a *bean*.—EDIT.

a mutation for which they may wish to prepare themselves in the most promising way, during this their state of probation. Elderly unmarried ladies, &c. would seem, from the affection they shew to lap-dogs, cats and monkeys, to be staunch admirers of this doctrine: and, from them, we expect a great demand for the principles and particulars of the philosophy of Pythagoras. We expect, however, a far greater—a universal demand, for one species of philosophy which has held unrivalled sway, in ancient as well as modern times. The founder of this sect was the famous Epicurus. That such expectations are neither wild nor visionary must be obvious to all on a moment's consideration. Are not the portly Aldermen, the high and mighty rulers of this great metropolis, particularly devoted to this philosophy; and must not he who aspires after similar honours direct his studies in a similar way? That this philosophy is the most generally attractive clearly appears from the following particulars:—that if a society, for instance, be formed to convert the Jews, it can only succeed by means of dinners; a lying-in hospital can neither be founded nor continued but by similar means. If gentlemen differ, and lay a wager, a rump and dozen is the only conclusion. Are we joyful ourselves, and desirous that others should be merry also, we give a dinner and plenty of wine? Are we sad, and desirous of evincing our lasting grief for the loss of "*the Pilot who weather'd the storm!*" we must consume "every delicacy of the season," and wash them down with deep potations, until, at last, sorrow get so far the better of reason, that we fall insensible under the table. Are we desirous of founding a Bible society; then must we still resort to a dinner, as the only true means of comparing the vanity of worldly pleasures with the unfading delight of spiritual enjoyments.

Should any gentleman be desirous of universal knowledge, we engage to supply him with an abridgment of Aristotle's Categories, which, though consisting only of nine words, will enable him quickly to know all about every thing. Those who are so modest as to doubt whether they really do exist, and who do not even "think they are thinking," may be equally accommodated with improvements on Berkeley.

It should also be fully borne in mind, that this company affords to the public



the only means of changing their philosophy as often as they please: *Fresh and Fresh*, is our motto; and families may be supplied with philosophy by the day, week, or year. The liberal mind, desirous of earning extended fame, may infallibly acquire it, by purchasing, from us, the sole right and property in an entirely new system of philosophy, equal to any one existing; and the utmost secrecy will be observed in the transfer. The supply, in this branch, must necessarily be extremely limited, as we have, in our possession, only nineteen such systems, and cannot expect to procure them at will.

In the greater part of this prospectus, I have spoken of the society as if it were actually in existence: it is so, in every essential respect, the only requisites, at present, being capital and shareholders.

Desirous of removing every prejudice against philosophy, and understanding that a bad effect was produced by an incorrect report of a transaction that took place some years ago, before such high legal authority as the late Recorder, I hasten to give the correct version.—When this Lord High Fortune-teller, as he was called at the Old Bailey, was one day laudably employed in putting down a philosophical society, a worthy alderman asked him what philosophy was,—fearing, no doubt, that it might be some illicit drug for adulterating porter, or, at least, a dangerous innovation in the kitchen. “Why,” replied his sable lordship, “modern philosophy is so frittered away, that it is difficult to say what it is!”

The reader will observe, that it was only *modern* philosophy his lordship alluded to; and that ancient as well as modern philosophy can be had, at all times and prices, at the office of  
THE NEW JOINT-STOCK PHILOSOPHICAL COMPANY!  
G\*.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON PRISMATIC CHEMISTRY.

**T**HE Experiment of the Prism, duly understood, is, at once, the most curious and important of any in the whole circle of science.

GRIMALDI, an Italian experimentalist, was the first who published details of it;—DESCARTES treated of it, fully, in his *Natural Philosophy*;—NEWTON repeated their experiments, and built on them his own theory of colours.\*

\* Herschel discovered its chemical action, and Marietti, the magnetizing influence of the violet end.

Newton's theory was founded on an hypothesis about light, which was then generally adopted, and has never been disputed with success; but, if the hypothesis is wrong, then his theory would utterly fail.

It would be still more important to shew, that a false hypothesis not only led to an erroneous conclusion, in regard to the effect and tendency of the experiment; but, by correcting our views, to make it appear, that the experiment demonstrates a great deal more than has, hitherto, been suspected.

What is Light?—Does it consist of identical atoms, flowing from the luminous body, with a velocity of twelve millions of miles per minute, to the place of vision, which was the theory adopted by Newton? Does it consist, according to Euler, of undulations or waves of the medium of light? Or, according to the theory lately promulgated in the *Twelve Essays and Four Dialogues*, does it consist of the mechanical propulsion or protrusion of trains of atoms, within the space in which the luminous body is situated?

It seems to require as much faith as would remove a mountain, to conceive, while looking upon a small burning taper, that it explodes any atoms at the required velocity,—which atoms, nevertheless, have force enough to pass perpendicularly in straight lines, through solid transparent media. But Newton, like other philosophers of his time, was a ready believer in all kinds of miracles! Is it more necessary that atoms producing light should travel identically, than the atoms which produce sound? No person insists on the latter—why on the former? We have only to change the mode of action, from the gross vibrations producing sound, to the excitement of single atoms at the luminous surface; and as atoms exist in continuous trains all round, the excitement of one would affect the others,—just as children play at soldiers with bent cards: and in this mode of action, we have a complete solution of all the accidents and phenomena, even of particular ones, wholly inexplicable on the hypothesis of travelling atoms.

Modern chemists have even enlarged on the superstitions of the 17th century, and converted light into an Element,—thereby producing a most whimsical confusion of things, and adding blunder to blunder. Certain mechanical affections of atoms, they call the element, or fluid, or matter of CALORIC! Other



Other affections they call the element, or fluid, or matter of LIGHT! Why have they not called other affections, the element, or fluid, or matter of SOUND?—If they had done so, the error would have been manifest; but they were shielded from vulgar ridicule, in regard to the two former, by certain obscurities of action,—though, by exact parity of reasoning, there is just as much an element of SOUND, as there is one of Caloric or of Light—aye, as an element of Electricity, or any, if not all, their modern elements!

One of the consequences of this blundering mode of reasoning, or, more properly, sophisticating, to shield the reputation of names, will appear, in considering the Experiment of the Prism, in accordance with the new hypothesis relative to light.

The truth is this,—that all these Elements or Qualities, *per se*, are merely so many varied mechanical affections of the same, or different atoms; and their alleged qualities consist, entirely, of their *relative* actions and re-actions; for all our tests are material, and our estimates of all qualities are the action of one material thing on another material thing.

If light does not consist of identical rays flowing *from* the luminous body, but is merely an excitement or propulsion of the trains of atoms, existing within the space in which the luminous body is situated,—then, when the prism decomposes light, it does not decompose any atoms flowing from the luminous body, but it decomposes all the atoms of the surrounding gas excited by the combustion, as the constituents or bases of the atmosphere, for example,—and thereby *displays or analyzes the actual atoms composing the gaseous atmosphere*.

In this respect, it is the finest experiment in Natural Philosophy; but its importance has been misconceived, owing to light being considered as a distinct element *per se*, flowing or travelling from the luminous body; and it has been mistakenly imagined, that the prism decomposed this light or element: whereas, as light is merely an excitement of the atoms of the atmosphere or the gas of space, the prism actually decomposes and exhibits the varied atoms of the medium in which the excitement takes place.

Hence, the harmony of the Prismatic and the Diatonic Scales,—since tones are merely the affections of different

sets of atoms, and not blended affections of the whole gaseous mass. (*Vide Essays and Dialogues.*) The decomposition or action of the prism on the same composition of atoms being mechanical, so the mechanical re-action of vibrations is, in regard to other mechanical affections of the same atoms, produced in the very same proportions.

The chemical effects are equally striking, and accord with the known chemical affections of the atmosphere—except that the prismatic decomposition is far more perfect and delicate than any of the tests and experimental means afforded by chemistry. Contrasted action has afforded knowledge of the two ends, but much remains to be discovered and applied, relative to the intermediate parts.

The atoms thus separated by the prism, compose, in fixed and compounded states, all the solids in nature, as well as the fluids and gases.

Those at the two ends of the spectrum, separated by other means, produce, likewise, all the phenomena of Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism.

By this view of the subject, we arrive at the most general and comprehensive inductions, in harmony throughout, like the system of Nature, which is, *necessarily*, a system of relative fitness and harmony. Instead of jarring elements, existing co-extensively and incomprehensively, we have, in the same exciting motions, and in varied atoms, detected and determined by the prismatic spectrum, the direct cause of Light and Colours; of Regular Tones; of Heat; of the Active Agencies of Chemistry; of the Electric, Galvanic and Magnetic Phenomena; of the Energy of Animal Life; &c. &c.—the details of which include the whole circle of philosophical inquiry, and the economy of all nature.

COMMON SENSE.

Brighton, March 12, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A LONG-cherished fondness for the sublime and magnificent imagery of the Northern Eddas, drew my attention to the ensuing criticism, in a recent number of the "*Revue Encyclopédique*;" and thinking it not an unfit article, at least, to hang a few notes upon, relative to a subject to which I am anxious to attract a larger portion of public attention than it has yet received, I caused the critique to be translated, and sub-



joining my own version of the poetical quotations, and the commentary which you will find below, I thought it might not be an unacceptable ingredient, as adding, at least, to the variety of that literary *table d'hôte*, which you are in the habit of spreading, on the 1st of every month, before the public.

“*Balder, Fils d'Odin,*” &c.—*Balder, the Son of Odin—a Scandinavian Poem, in Six Cantos; with Notes on the History, Religion and Manners of the Celtic Nations, by the Editor, M. L. De St. Génies.* Paris.

THE notes attached to this new poetical work of M. L. de St. Génies, which are, in general, interesting and instructive, are contrasted, by their number and length, with the shortness of the cantos to which they are intended to serve as commentaries. It is one of the principal inconveniences of subjects taken from the Scandinavian mythology, that they require so much explanation. Most of the gods and heroes of the north are unknown to us—their names do not awaken in us the idea of any particular attribute or event, and, therefore, necessarily call for notes, which inform us of that of which we are ignorant.\*

\* How true soever all this may be with respect to the literati of France, even whose professed critics upon the subject do not appear to have been very accurate in their researches; we trust it is not exactly the case with respect to those of England: at least, it will be admitted that it ought not so to be—since not only we are ourselves, in reality, both as primitive Saxons, and as admixt with Norman alloy, of Scandinavian origin; but since we derive also many of our customs, and no small portion of our yet not entirely obsolete superstitions, from the sources of Scandinavian mythology. How imperfectly French writers are acquainted with this subject, is, in fact, apparent, even in the very title-page of the present article, in which the Scandinavians are directly confounded with the Celtic nations; although their races were not only distinct, but their very superstitions and mythologies in evident hostility with each other: the sacred mistletoe of the Celtic Druids (to mention at present no other circumstance) being an evident object of abhorrence to the worshippers of Balder, and the theogeny of Odin; and the deities and mythological fables of the two (as far as we can trace them) being evidently as distinct in circumstances as in names. Mallet, in his “*Antiquités des Nords,*” commits the same error: which Dr. Percy, in his translation of that work, had, accordingly, to rectify; as he had also

Hence arises the almost unavoidable constraint attached to the compositions wherein these persons are celebrated, and from which, even the beautiful poems of Ossian, or of Macpherson, are not exempt.\* This it is, perhaps, more than either its obscurity or its monotony, which has so quickly worn away all traces of the wonderful religion of Odin.—M. de St. Génies has well said, and in very good language—

“Olympus and Tartary have reigned long; Valhalla and Nastmus [*Niflheim*] came opportunely to replace them. It was time that Odin should reclaim the thunder from Jupiter,† tired of its weight. It was, for

to do with some other errors of the gallic author. So that, by an occurrence not very common in literary history, the translation is much better than the original—the sauce than the meat: the principal value of the work, as we now have it, being derived from the sources of the translator's own erudite mind. Something has, of late, been done among us, even to popularize the traditions of this ancient and wildly magnificent system of superstition: from which, indeed, our immortal Milton had derived many of his sublimest images, and from which Shakspeare, through whatever channels, had caught many glimpses of that imaginative and sublime supernaturalism with which he has invested his weird sisters—exalting them in poetic portraiture so immeasurably beyond the vulgar conceptions of broom-striding witches, upon whose supposed existence, nevertheless, he rests his claim on popular credulity. Our poetry, and even our stage, is becoming, of late, familiar with the imagery and the fables, which constituted once so large a portion of the religion of our forefathers; and the traditions of which remain, to this day, so indelibly impressed on the tables of our calendars, and the necessary language of familiar life.

\* If the Poems of Ossian had any genuine claim to so remote an antiquity as has been pretended, they would undoubtedly have been marked with more distinct traces either of the Celtic, or of the Scandinavian superstition, or probably with an admixture of both (for the Northmen and the Celts had been freely mingled at the time of the supposed Fingal): but we look through those poems in vain, for any unequivocal evidence of familiarity with the mythology of either of those superstitions. The poet and his heroes seem to have had a sort of dim-descried religion of their own, of which little evidence is to be found in any other record, or remote composition.

† Which thunder, however, *Odin*, or *Woden*, never is represented as wielding: that was entrusted to the hand of *Thor*.  
The



for the imagination, the discovery of a new poetical world."

This new world is already antiquated; and, if they must make choice between them, the majority of readers still prefer the more ancient, more gay, more varied, and, above all, more familiar superstition. It appears to me, that the author employs a bold argument, when he defends the Scandinavian wonders, by the great beauties which the author of the *Caroleïde* has drawn from this *théogonie*—p. 11. These beauties are of rather an equivocal kind, and I would not counsel any writer to imitate them. So M. d'Arlincourt may say, without scruple—

*Balder vint a son tour, resérénant les airs,  
Astre paisible et pur, consoler l'univers.*

Then Balder's star \* serenest again the sky,  
Calms the pure air, and spreads the boundless joy.

The thunderer was but a secondary deity in the system of the Eddas. He ruled, indeed, the elements; but the War-god (with his hundred descriptive names or epithets) was the God of Gods—the All-Father, the Fountain of all—the fountain of knowledge—the awarder of victory—the omniscient, the dispenser of justice, the oracle of the decrees of destiny, &c. &c.—and his sceptre was not the thunder-mace, but the sax, or scimeter—the scythe of war.

\* Balder was one of the sons of Woden; and guided the horse of the sun—for the gods of the Scandinavians were not charioteers, as those of the Cæltis, from national customs, inevitably would be, but equestrians. He was killed with a branch of mistletoe, by his brother Hoder, through the malice of Lok; and, not dying in battle, descended to the regions of Hela. This is an evident allusion to the hostility between the Celtic and Scandinavian races and mythologies, which, nevertheless, the French antiquaries invariably confound. The mythological fables of the north, in general so wildly terrific and sublime, abound, in reference to this mystery, as also in reference to the mythic legends of Freia, Iduna, &c. with passages and incidents of exquisite beauty and tenderness: and Balder and his steed might furnish images and descriptions of splendour not inferior to any which can now be added to those we have derived from the classic Apollo on his Grecian car. The following description of morning, from the lips of a Saxon votary of the Scandinavian superstition, may be quoted as an attempt to apply such images to the purposes of poetry.

The scene is the lake of Savadan (Llangorse Pool). The sun rising above the neighbouring mountains—

But, though I might overlook this boldness in him, I do not hesitate to blame it in M. St. Gényés, who, generally, writes more chastely. It is the same in the following *couplet* of this unusual construction of verse:—

*Et tu vois les jours sans alarmes,  
Comme les flots de mers, innombrables, couler.*

And thou, unwarn'd, canst see thy days below,  
Unnumber'd, like the waves of ocean, flow.

And in this other instance:—

*De leurs jeux belliques ils placent les apprêts;  
Là, les prix des vainqueurs; là, le but de leurs traits.*

The means they there of hostile sport prepare,  
There place the victor's prize, the quarrel's \* object there.

M. de Lamartine, himself, could not, with impunity, have said, *l'un sur l'un*, "the one upon the one."

I might produce other blemishes which disfigure the poetry, otherwise correct and elegant, of M. de St. Gényés; who is distinguishable for his facility of composition, but which he sometimes abuses. The greatest fault of his versification is, that it is too negligent:—it may be read, indeed, without any effort, and frequently with pleasure; and it would be more easy for me to justify this praise, than to expose his faults.—I select the passage painting the desolation which followed the death of Balder, the hero of the poem:—

*Du trépas de Balder la nouvelle sanglante,  
A rempli de terreur la nature tremblante:  
Le soleil, sans rayons, sombre, decoloré,  
Pleure le deuil du monde et Balder expiré.*

On

Rowenna.—The shades of night disperse, and o'er the hills

(The eastern bound of Cambria) Balder's steed  
Rushes with reinless neck, and to the winds  
Gives his bright mane of orient, streaming far  
Through the illumin'd sky. The dazzling ray,  
With tint reflective, over stream and lake,  
Plays with the morning breeze; and leaf and flow'r,  
Moist with the tears of evening, bend surcharg'd  
With mimic radiance: every crystal sphere  
Pencil'd with rays minute—as though instinct,  
Each with its fairy sun—a fairy world.

Fairy of the Lake.

\* The criticism is in this instance so verbal and idiomatic, that the passage seems to defy illustrative translation. The word *quarrel* must here be accepted in the archer's sense,—now, like the military games of archery to which it pertains, become obsolete. The *quarrel* is the arrow of the cross bow; and the quarrel's object must, therefore, be received as signifying the but, or aim of the arrows.



*On n'entend point le ciel, par le voix du tonnerre,  
Annoncer sa vengeance, et menacer la terre :  
Tout frémit en silence, et dans le ciel muet,  
La foudre épouvantée elle-même se tait.*

The direful news of Balder's mortal doom,  
Involv'd all nature in convulsive gloom :  
The rayless sun, in darkness, veils his head ;  
The widow'd world beweeeps her Balder  
dead.

No peals of vengeance thro' the skies re-  
sound,

Nor subterranean thunders tear the ground :  
But one deep, silent tremor thrills the  
whole,

And heaven's own thunder lacks the power  
to roll.

The concluding idea is very fine, and  
the whole description is strikingly beau-  
tiful. There are many similar passages  
in this poem,—which is the sum, how-  
ever, of the praise we can bestow.

As I have not been fortunate enough  
to meet with the poem itself (or I  
should, probably, have been tempted to  
translate the whole), I can only add to  
the partial commendation of the re-  
viewer, and in reply to what I regard as  
his prejudices,—that enough has, I  
think, been quoted to shew, that the  
Northern Mythology is quite as suscep-  
tible of poetic treatment as the thread-  
bare fables of the gods of Greece and  
Rome, to which the critics of France  
are so bigotedly, and exclusively de-  
voted. And so, recommending the sub-  
ject to the notice of your poetical cor-  
respondents, I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

A DESCENDANT FROM THE  
SCANDINAVIANS.

#### TOPICS of the MONTH.

##### *An Attic Scene.*

..... " After short silence then,  
And summons read, the great consult began."

E. It has been objected, that the Topic  
of the Month ought not to appear in  
the front of our miscellany; and the ob-  
jection is good, if it were only from the  
awkward necessity it imposes, that the  
first pages of the work should be last  
printed. Besides, the Topic of the  
Month is not always an important one ;  
and a frivolous commencement of an  
important series is like a prologue of  
jests and clenches before a tragedy—  
which throws the auditors out of uni-  
son with the performance.

Q. Is it not, in fact, unreasonable to  
assume, that every month will have a  
topic?—at least a topic, like the circu-  
lation of the Monthly Magazine, uni-  
versal? The Stock Exchange, St. Ste-

phen's, the circles of Science, the cote-  
ries of Fashion, the Belles at their toi-  
lettes, the Dandies in Bond-street, the  
Poets in their garrets, and the traders  
in their counting-houses,—have they  
not, each, their separate topics—not for  
the month, but for the day?

Our Cambrian Antiquary, however,  
would persuade us, that the very first  
day of March offered a topic worthy,  
not only of the conversation of the  
month, but of the world.—It is

#### THE LEEK

*that is worn upon St. David's Day!—*

For, is it not, he inquires, the emblem  
and memorial of the anniversary and  
birth-day of all nations? Was not Adam  
a Welchman? and are not the Hebrew  
and the Greek and the Phœnician and  
the Hindoostanee and all the languages  
of the world, derived from the Welch,  
or Cumrac?

E. On the other side of the Severn  
we would, perhaps, for peace-sake, admit  
his doctrine to be orthodox; nor will  
we, at the hazard of an angry contro-  
versy, call in question his inferences  
here. So, let the world, for the pre-  
sent, be born upon St. David's Day; let  
the serpent tempt Eve in the triads of  
Talliessen; the Welch language be the  
primitive mother of all tongues; and  
the leek be the symbol of all theogenies;  
and, as such, be worshipped by all.  
But, as *our* antiquarian researches are  
not equally confined to the ages before  
the flood, can you refer us to any more  
probable conjecture, relative to the ori-  
gin of this symbol of Cambrian nation-  
ality, than that which is usually assigned?

C. I have a treatise in my hand,  
upon that very subject, which, if you  
please, I will read to you.

E. Nay, give it to the compositor,  
for that purpose, at once; for it is ne-  
cessary that he, at least, should be able  
to read the hand-writing of every com-  
municant—and we have some corre-  
spondents who would much oblige us if  
they would take the hint.

" It is a common error to trace the ori-  
gin of the Welch custom of wearing leeks  
on St. David's-day to a victory, gained by  
Cadwallo, in the sixth century, near a field  
of leeks. It is a much more probable sup-  
position that they were a *Druidic symbol*,  
employed in honour of the British *Cend-  
ven*, or Ceres. There is nothing strained  
or far-fetched in this hypothesis. The  
Druids were doubtless a branch of the  
Phœnician



Phœnician priesthood. The latter is accused by Isaiah, a writer on the spot (Canaan), of addiction to a similar oak-worship: 'Ye shall be ashamed of the OAKS that ye have chosen.' Moses, himself a member of the Egyptian priesthood, (*i. e.* an Egyptian scribe) erected a Druidic cromlech, or CIRCLE OF TWELVE PILES, on arriving in the same country. During the funeral rites of Adonis, at Bythos, LEEKS and ONIONS were exhibited in 'pots, with other vegetables, and called the gardens of that deity.' The leek was worshipped at ASCALON, (whence the modern name of *scallions*), as it was in Egypt, at which latter worship Juvenal sneers :

' *Porrum nefas violare ac frangere morser.*'

LEEKs and onions were also deposited in the sacred chests of the mysteries, both of Iris and Ceres, the Cendven of the Druids. LEEKs are frequently seen among the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Sometimes a LEEK appears on the head of Osiris; sometimes in an extended hand. Thence, perhaps, the Italian proverb: '*Porro chi nasce nella mano*;' a LEEK that grows in the hand for a virtue. *Porrus*, a LEEK, is derived, by Bryant, from the Egyptian god *Pi-orus*, who is the same as the *Baal-Peor* of the Phœnicians, and the *Bel* or *Belinus* of the Druids."

Q. But, after all, how many of our readers, think you, have made this green god of the *Welch Phœnicians and Egyptians*, or any thing connected with it, the topic even of their thoughts, half an hour longer than while the procession of its sky-coated worshippers was passing before their eyes?

R. What say you, then, to

#### ETON AND HARROW?

E. That is a topic of more importance. Recent events are calculated to awaken reflection and inquiry into the moral, the intellectual, and the political consequences of the present system of education at public schools; their fitness to the existing state and prospects of society; and some of the *accomplishments* so much patronized by those who have so been educated. I see you are prepared: so let us have your disquisition on the subject.

"The two events which have occurred at Eton and Harrow, both exhibiting how deeply those seminaries are infested with the degrading slang and habits of the pug-

listic system, have excited, as they deserve, much public attention, and revived all the dormant objections against the established system of education. In the instance at Eton, the application of brandy, as practised by 'the fancy,' was resorted to: in that at Harrow, the language of the same class of persons, composed generally of thief, black-leg and bully, was the chosen vehicle of discourse employed by the classical students of Horace and Virgil! At Eton, if the fight was fair,—which it appears to have been, in all respects, but such as concerned the administration of brandy,—the astonishing neglect, we will say ignorance, of Cooper's tutor of his dangerous condition, and the astonishing ignorance of his companions, in mistaking the lethargy preceding death, for sleep,—are the most remarkable features of the transaction. But there, courage was shewn; while the affair at Harrow exhibited, as its principal feature, an unmingled cowardice; or, if mingled with aught besides, degraded by the pertinacious ferocity of the assassin, and the hardened brutality of the prize-fighter. What can, what must result, from such a system of education? It has been justly contended, that it is inadequate to the spirit of the age, in both points of view—its intellectual and its moral training. Its great, irredeemable deficiency, however, is decidedly in its moral purpose. Its two defects are, *first*, that boys, for years, are employed in repeating phrases and lessons by rote, of the meaning of which they have no definite comprehension during the whole period of the process; and, *secondly*, that while their intellectual faculties are rather darkened than illuminated by this vague method of proceeding, their moral characters, rendered equally vague, are left to chance, to produce weeds or fruits, wheat or tares—just as the fortuitous seeds of future experience, communication, or example may happen to fall upon the fallow, rank and neglected soil. Milton, Locke, Addison and Cowper have all, by turns, expatiated on the disadvantages of the present system of education. 'We do amiss,' says Milton, 'to spend seven or eight years in scraping together so much miserable Greek and Latin as might be learned otherwise, easily and delightfully, in one year.' So much for the intellectual training. Locke touches the moral division of the subject, in deciding for private education against public. 'If,' says he, 'I keep



' I keep my son at home, he is in danger of becoming my young master ; but, if I send him to a public school, it is scarcely possible to keep him from the ruling contagion of rudeness and vice.' But neither of these objections go to the entire depth of the evil. Chastisement is employed at a period when children are incapable of knowing distinctions of right and wrong, or have never heard them properly explained ; and fagging is added, in order that the youthful mind may be ultimately suspended between the enjoyment of tyranny, and disgust at injustice—between the blind subserviency of the bond-slave, and the petty oppression of the task-master. A more debasing result than such a system is likely to produce on the future man, it is impossible to conceive. Is this the way to make legislators and good citizens ? What the immediate fruits of so evil a root are, we have, indeed, seen at Harrow—cowardice, ferocity, oppression, long-premeditated malignity of action, accompanied by revolting brutality of expression ! ' This should be reformed altogether.' "

Q. But, how many prejudices will be in arms at the very proposition ! How many fond arguments will be ready, in the mouths of the *regularly educated*, to defend the vices of the system in which they have been themselves matured ! What devotion to the baubles of their own nursery ! What *esprit du Corps* ! What cant terms and hard names against those who would touch their consecrated temples ! " Great is Diana of Ephesus ! " Great are St. Eton ! St. Winchester ! St. Harrow ! St. Westminster ! and all the other saints in the calendar of scholastic idolatry ! Besides, would not reform, commenced in the public schools, endeavour to profane the Universities ? —those venerable institutions, encrusted with all the wisdom, the holy rust of centuries, and penetrated with all the *social virtues* of monasticism ! the very badges of which constitute so proud a distinction, not only between those who have an education, with or without knowledge, and those who have only knowledge without what is *called* an education,—but, also, between the orthodox and the heretical. Might it not even come to be a question, whether a dissenter had not as much right to be admitted to the advantages of a national education, towards the support of which, in some shape or other, he must be a

contributor, as he who believes according to Act of Parliament ?

E. Before we ramble into so wide a field of inquiry, let the compositor take charge of this paper also ; and, if there be so many objections to its doctrines as you seem to suggest, our pages are open to the controversy. We should like to know what can be said in *favour* of these seminaries.

M. As far as relates to the recent occurrences, Eton requires no defence. The event is tragical ; but I do not see how the seminary is responsible. If school-boys quarrel, school-boys must fight it out, as the best way of making them friends again. It is part of the duty of their tutors to know nothing about it ; and, above all, to hear no tales. It is almost the only saving virtue of our public schools, that they occasion our ingenuous youth to grow up in a settled abhorrence of tale-bearers, spies and informers. The moral of the tale points in a different direction. While the brutal conflicts of prize-fighters are stimulated by the bets and patronage of the opulent and the illustrious, and the slang of the ring (or the *fancy*, as the idiotism of fashion calls it) continues to jargonize our language and vulgarize our manners, you must either monasticize our youth entirely, (cut them off, completely, from all knowledge of what is going on in the world,) or, whatever be your system of education, blackguardism and brutalization will find their way among them : the venom of the coatrice will infect them in the egg ! Their quarrels will no longer be the mere casual contests of young gentlemen—the trials of strength between lads of spirit and honour : the schools will have *their* prize-fighters also, their bottle-holders and their *betters*, to influence the combatants to rancour,—to dose them to insane and obstinate perseverance ; to pour the false courage of brandy down their throats, till it rushes, in convulsion, to the brain, and the blow within, becomes more fatal than the blow without ; while their comrades (like their seniors, whose example they imitate) exchange the sympathies of humanity for all the baser passions ; and look upon the bruises and maimings of their comrade as the Roman populace heretofore on the slaughter of gladiators ; or as the blacklegs and gamblers of Newmarket, now, look upon the race, by whose issue their pockets are to be filled or emptied.

E. Part



E. Part of your insinuation, I should hope, is unfounded: but it would be well if it could be ascertained what *bets*, if any, were pending between the partisans of the respective combatants. But you have said nothing of the affair at Harrow.

R. Of the atrocities at Harrow (for they deserve no softer name, if the statements that have gone forth are true), little more needs to be said, than that, in all logical induction, they are fatal either to the system, or to the management of the school.—Either the tyrannical immorality—the recklessness of spirit, evinced by the boys of Harrow, on this occasion—the insolent and unfeeling contempt for the rights, the property, the limbs and even lives of their fellow-beings, who are placed in humbler situations than themselves, might have been prevented from growing up among them and breaking out into such overt acts; or it might not. It is, therefore, to be deplored, that there is no tribunal, by putting the *masters* upon their trial, before which the question might have been brought to issue: for, if the facts be as they have been stated, either the very system of the school itself is unfit to be endured, or they are unfit to have the conduct of it.

E. Enough of this. What are our Topics for

#### POLITICS

AND

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY?

P. The Continent presents little to excite a present interest. FRANCE is retrograding, step by step, in all that can be done by the intrigues, the corruption, and the consequent influence of the government, over a mockery of legislative representation: but the general mind of France can never be brought back to its former standard; and there, as every where, as science and literature are extending, essential liberty will continue its progress, in despite of the encroachments of institutions. SPAIN is still in chaos; and, what is to result from the war of disorganized atoms, conjecture seems even to have ceased to calculate. The HOLY ALLIANCE has little opportunity, at present, for the exertion of its pious and benignant energies; and the three heads of the Cerberus of legitimate Despotism may, perhaps, ere long, from the want of other employment, find occasion to snarl and growl at each other—if not to bite. GREECE and TURKEY, Spanish pretensions, and South American independence, are subjects upon which their

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opinions (*i. e.* their interests) are not likely entirely, or permanently, to agree.

For home consideration we have topics enough. The annihilation of Spanish rule in South America, by the total defeat of the remnant of the Royalist Army in Peru, which may lead to the still further extension of our political and commercial relations with that continent; the *exposé* of the finances of Great Britain in 1824-5, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the *partial* relief that has been conceded, and the *expected* reliefs that have not been conceded, from the oppressive burthens of taxation; the vast numerical increase of the Standing Army, which, whatever may be the pretence, is always secretly looked to, and always will be used, to convince the people of their weakness, and sanction the encroachments of power, and the suppression of popular rights;—the Catholic Association, and the anticipated concession (as it is called) in favour of the Roman Catholics—that is to say, the bargain of compromise, which is said to have been struck between the Catholic leaders of Ireland, and the English Government, to betray, upon certain conditions, the yet existing rights of the people there, and set an example for further encroachments on the elective franchise here;—in other words, the consent reported to have been given, by the *few* Catholic nobles and gentry, to be assistant in the political annihilation of the plebeian *multitude* (by the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders), upon condition of the removal of certain religious disqualifications, which would open to *themselves* the doors of the senate, a participation in the good things of government, and the proud distinctions of power and office;—these are the occurrences and the speculations which have been the topics of political consideration and controversy during the present month. And here is my disquisition upon the subject, if your compositor can make it out.

“Without at all concurring in the lavish anticipations which, at present, prevail, of prosperity to be derived from South America, in consequence of the political changes which have there taken place; we rejoice in the downfall of Spanish domination, and hail it as a step well made, towards the goal of social order amongst mankind at large; but, with the maxim in view, that “*improvement is not necessarily, or universally a consequent of change,*” we cannot



not feel insensible of the possibility of "change without improvement."—The same maxim will also apply to the long list of reduction of taxes, proclaimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 28th Feb., and hailed with such universal accord by all classes of persons. The comfort and enjoyment of a community, no more follows, as a consequent effect of a remission of taxes, than improvement follows change: all taxation might be abolished, and privation and misery might still prevail: but, as a matter of history, and, at the same time, adding our mite of approbation, in the most unqualified degree, for the sincerity and goodness of the intention (let our opinion be, and the result of the measures prove as they may), we here exhibit a list of all the reductions of taxes, which have been made since the Session of Parliament 1821; including those proposed to be made during the present Session.

Taxes Reduced.	Rates.—Amount.
<i>Session of 1821.</i>	
Horses used in Husbandry.—	
<i>Repealed</i> .....	£480,000
<i>Session of 1822.</i>	
Malt, 3s. 6d. per bush. to 2s. 6d.	1,400,000
Salt, 30s. per cwt. to 26s. ....	1,300,000
Remainder to cease 5th. Jan.	
1825. ....	300,000
Leather, 3d. per lb. to 1½d. ....	300,000
Tonnage Duty on Shipping, <i>repealed</i> .....	160,000
Hearth and Window Duty in Ireland, <i>repealed</i> .....	150,000
Partial repeal of Union Duties in Ireland, <i>repealed</i> .....	150,000
<i>Session of 1823.</i>	
Spirits in Ireland and Scotland, to 2s. per gal. ....	800,000
Partial repeal of Assessed Taxes	2,360,000
<i>Session of 1824.</i>	
Rum, from 11s. 7½d. per gal. to 10s. 6d. ....	150,000
Coals, Coastways, <i>partial reduc.</i>	100,000
Raw Silk, 5s. 6d. per lb. to 3s. }	450,000
Thrown do. 14s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. }	
Horn Sheep's Wool, 6d. per lb. to 1d. ....	350,000
Law Stamps <i>repealed</i> .....	200,000
<i>Session of 1825.</i>	
Hemp, 9s. 4d. per cwt. to 4s. 8d.	100,000
Iron, 7l. 10s. per ton to 30s. ..	50,000
British Plant. Coffee 1s. per lb. to 6d. ....	150,000
Rum, 10s. 6d. per gal. to 8s. ..	225,000
Wine, French, 11s. 5½d. per gal. to 6s. ....	800,000
Wine, Port, &c. 7s. 7d. to 4s. }	
British Spirits, distilled from malt, 10s. 6d. to 5s. ....	750,000
Ditto from grain 10s. 6d. to 6s. }	
Cider 30s. per hhd. to 10s. ....	20,000
Mules carrying Coals .....	137
Four-wheel Carriages drawn by ponies .....	857

Occasional waiters .....	1,343
Ditto grooms .....	—
Coachmakers' licences .....	354
Carriages sold by commission ..	3,391
Taxed Carts, assessed at 27s. each	18,913
635,936 Houses for Window Duty, not having more than seven windows .....	91,000
171,739 Houses, assessed for House Tax, at Rentals under 10l. per annum. ....	
	144,000

Total since 1821 ..... £10,675,000

As a set-off to this flattering flourishing view of the financial condition of Great Britain, 12,000 men have been added to the *standing army*; and when an honourable member of the Commons, in a Committee of Supply, moved the following propositions; viz. "that 86,438 regular troops, 9,000 royal marines, 7,800 artillery (in addition to the troops serving in India), together with 53,258 enrolled militia, yeomanry and volunteers in Ireland; 55,000 militia, and 43,000 yeomanry and volunteers in Great Britain,—must be unnecessary in time of peace, and incompatible with a free constitution, and the rights and liberties of the people," only *eight* out of 658 members were in their places to approve of the propositions, whilst 102 were present to express their dissent from it!!!

Q. Put these together, by simple addition, they make 110 out of 658; that is to say, one-sixth part only of the hon. members of the hon. House, present at the discussion of so momentous a question. Does this not go far towards proving, that the persons composing that house have some other motives for bribing and intriguing for a seat there, than mere zeal for the service of their country? and that they must have some stronger inducement than solicitude for the security of the lives, liberties and property of their constituents, to induce them to forego occasionally their ease or their enjoyments, by occupying the seats they have by such honourable means procured?

E. With respect to the Irish compact, it ought in candour to be acknowledged, that though affirmed on one hand, it is denied on the other, and that the proof is not yet made out: and the explanations and expositions are worth some attention, which were given at that recent most extraordinary meeting—where, though the Electors of Westminster lost their petition, they gained more than an equivalent, since the demagogue, whose contentious turbulence so long has frustrated every hope and measure of the friends of liberty,



liberty, has, most providentially, lost himself. [*See Chronology of the Month.*]

Q. But has Architectural Criticism nothing to say on the present occasion? Have the improvements going on and projected in the metropolis suggested no topic for animadversion?

A. Certainly, there is room sufficient both for censure and commendation. New streets and new edifices intrude upon us every where—pretensions of grandeur, and disregard both of convenience and congruity;—profusion of expence with penury of taste. It is high time, for the sake of national reputation, that the subject were taken up in a critical point of view. In the mean while, it may be admitted, that the re-alteration in Palace Yard seems entitled to some commendation. The demolition of Mr. Soane's Brobdignag twelfthcake (a strange model for a public edifice!) and the substitution of an appropriate wing to the Hall of Rufus, in the same antique style of architecture, wants little but the addition of a correspondent wing, which probably is intended, and some little relief to the Quaker-like plainness of the lower part of these additions, to ensure a very grand effect. But the principal architectural topic has been, and for some time, perhaps, will continue to be,

COLONEL TRENCH'S PROPOSED QUAY,  
ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE THAMES,

On which I present you with a few remarks. "Among the projects, which the leisure of peace and the redundancy of capital have lately engendered, I know of none more commendable, in point of practicability and utility, than that introduced to the House of Commons, on the 15th, by Colonel Trench, for building a quay and terrace on the north bank of the Thames. The House was singularly divided on this occasion. Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Peel and Mr. Croker opposed the project: Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Baring supported it. The opposition to the measure assumed, that it would invade private property; that instead of £400,000 or £600,000, as stated in the prospectus, five millions would be requisite to complete it; that the mud-dock, contemplated by the plan, would be a great nuisance; that the inhabitants of the streets running from the Strand to the river would lose the light up to their first-floor windows; that the view of the Thames from the land side would be hid by a brick-wall, thirty feet high, and thirty feet wide; and finally, by the suspensive argument employed by Mr. Croker and Mr. Peel,

that it was impossible to calculate the effect of the new current which would be created by the removal of London Bridge, and that it was better to wait till that result was determined. To these objections it was answered, that, although it might at first injure private property, it would, in the end, materially benefit it: that persons of the highest qualification had undertaken to execute the improvement, at the highest estimate, for £688,000; for a plain erection, £400,000: that the mud-dock, forming no necessary part of the project, might be got rid of, and a market be established there; that the light would not be excluded from the neighbouring streets, since the terrace would be occasionally supported by columns and arches; and, that the removal of London Bridge, by lessening the volume of water in the river, was all in favour of the plan. In fine, the bill was brought in by a majority of 85 to 45. An inspection of Col. Trench's prospectus and illustrations will invalidate most of the arguments adduced against him; the landviews of the whole line, extending from Arundel-street to Blackfriars'-bridge, will be decidedly improved and embellished, instead of being impaired, while the water view will be superb; at present, it is disgraceful.

The chief magnificence of Petersburg and Paris results from their noble quays. Terraced quays, descending to the river Euphrates, were the noblest features of London's greatest commercial predecessor, Babylon. At present, the squalid and wretched chaos of buildings, on the banks of the river, are not only disgusting, but unhealthful. They obscure and degrade the noblest buildings, of the metropolis, as viewed from the river; and their removal would produce incalculable benefit, by ventilating the metropolis; by furnishing its inhabitants with salubrious promenades; by opening waste spaces for markets; and finally, by furnishing that rapid and unobstructed communication, between the extremities of the metropolis, which is the soul of commercial prosperity. The leading thoroughfare, from the West to the East, is, as Lord Palmerston and Mr. Baring urged, at present greatly and notoriously impeded. The proposed measure, in short, unites advantage with ornament; its practicability is unquestioned; it will increase the momentum of commercial profit; promote the health of the nation; and contribute to the splendour and durability of the metropolis."



## REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of the EMPRESS CATHERINE II., between the YEARS 1763 and 1768.

(Continued from No. 406, page 47.)

**L**ETTER XXV. contains a recommendation of a lieutenant of the regiment Ismailow, of which the empress calls herself the colonel.

XXVI. *Autograph.*

I transmit you, herewith, copies of letters received from Constantinople, and the Marquess Maruzzi, at Venice. You will see from them the bad situation of the enemy, and the progress of our fleet. Moreover, you will perceive from them, that the Sultan has ordered the troops of Romilia to march straight from the Danube to the Morea. These troops form the main of their forces. This intelligence is likewise confirmed by the Prussian Minister at Constantinople. Thus the greater part of the forces will be directed against the Count Orloff; and although I firmly trust, in the help and mercy of God, that our enemies will return with shame and scorn, I would not omit informing you of those circumstances immediately, in order that you might, on the one hand, inquire into the truth of these reports; and on the other, as you will be unopposed on the Danube, you may take such means as will, if possible, divide, by some movement or enterprize, the enemy's forces, in order to assist our troops that have already landed, and those that have joined them,—and who are said to amount, by this time, to 20,000 men.—But it may be that matters are different. You will find it very difficult, as it seems at first sight, to open a communication with our forces in the Morea, and thus obtain intelligence from them by a shorter road, and be better enabled to see what measures are to be taken, in order to succeed in our undertaking. I have ordered a copy of the best map of the countries, situated between the Danube and the Mediterranean, which I shall send you as soon as it is completed, and which, I hope, you will find useful under existing circumstances.—For the rest, I wish you good health, &c.

8th May, 1770.

XXVII. *Autograph.*

Having been informed, by letter from Count Panin, from Mishurin-Rog, that the army under his command is in full march towards the Dniester, I suppose that you will not delay marching against the place, which you consider as the bulwark of Bender; and give him every other assistance he may require. I am sure that your zeal will also prompt you to take every measure, in order to stop the progress of the plague, which has shewn itself in some places, so that it may not reach the army. You know yourself, sufficiently, how necessary it is for us to increase our forces against

our faithless enemy, in order to facilitate, by a defeat from your side, the measures I have taken against them, in various parts, with the view of compelling them to accept of the desired peace;—wherefore, you will do your utmost, in order to supply the army, in Moldavia, with the stores requisite, not only for this campaign, but also for the ensuing winter-quarters. It is a pity that you left Bucharest before the time; but I trust to the help of God, and your abilities in warfare, that you will not neglect to make up for this by such deeds as will acquire you glory, and prove your great zeal towards your country and me. The Romans, when they had but two or three legions together, never inquired the strength of the enemy to whom they were opposed, but *where* he was, attacked and defeated him, thus conquering, with a few troops, the innumerable armies of their opponents; and *we* are Russians,—the favour of God, and our just cause in this war, are for us. I have appointed you commander of an army, whose bravery is well known; and praying to the Almighty for a happy result, I hope in his protection.—I remain, &c.

25th May.

XXVIII. *Autograph.*

Last evening I received through Oserow (whom I immediately appointed major-general, and knight of the order of St. George, of the third class), the unexpected, but very agreeable intelligence of your victory, so glorious for yourself and the Russian arms, over the army of the faithless sultan, under the command of the vizier in person, near the river *Kagul*. I thought it to be my first duty to bend my knees before the Almighty God, and thank him for His innumerable favours; which was done, to-day, in the church of Vrasan, with the firing of artillery, and the universal joy of the people. Having returned to the palace, I remembered, during dinner, *him* who, by his ability, zeal and prudence, had given us cause to rejoice, and drank, under a discharge of ordnance, the health of Field-marshal Rumjanzow. In congratulating you on this new dignity, which you so well deserve, I must testify, that there was not, at the table, a single individual who was not moved to tears, on my rendering justice to their fellow-citizen. Who can see with more pleasure than I, the progress and victories of my incomparable army?—but the greatness of my joy is easier felt than described. In a word, they may all, from the greatest to the smallest, be assured of my favour and gratitude, which I request you to tell them. I also thank you for your displaying, in your deeds, that which is said of the Romans, that they did not inquire how strong the enemies might be, but *where* they were. I feel convinced that you will not fail to name those to me who have distinguished themselves, in order to enable me to give them



them their due. I have appointed Count Woronzow and M. Iltshaninow, colonels, on your recommendation. For the rest, I remain, &c.

*St. Petersburg, 2d August 1770.*

P.S.—I thank you for having despatched a brave and meritorious officer. I have undoubted news from the Archipelago, that our fleet has beaten and dispersed that of the Turks; but I have no letters yet from our people, for which reason I have not published any thing about it.

LETTERS from LADY MARY MONTAGUE  
and LADY MARGARET CREIGHTON.

[Continued from Vol. 58, No. 400, p. 142.]

LETTER V.

*From Lady Mary Wortley Montague to Lady Margaret Creighton.*

YES, my dear Lady Margaret, I can love up to all the rules; and you are unjust to me in fancying it possible for you to be more my friend than I am yours. Why was you so surprized I should distinguish between the effect of friendship and a meddling humour; it would have been impertinence in Mrs. ——. It was kind, it was obliging in Lady Margaret. Who I once called my friend, has power of saying what they please to me, or exacting what they please from me; 'tis my maxim, after the heart is once given, all reserves are foolish; I have, nor can have, no trust so great as giving my affection, nor can I give that, but what I dare give all things; you talk to me sometimes of a divided heart, as if 'twas impossible to have a great love and a great friendship in the same breast? in my circumstances one may.—M— is alive, but dead to me; I talk and think of him, as something eternally irrecoverable, and, I may almost say, you are the only inclination I have on earth, for t'other only exists in imagination; an invisible object is next to no object at all, and I may say, like Cortez in the Indian Emperor—

“—if to one I am untrue,

By Heaven, my falsehood is to him, not you.”

I can hardly reconcile, to my constancy, the indulging any other tenderness. Dear Lady Margaret, don't I love you too well, when I can be pleased to see you, even to the wishing no other pleasure? Ought I to forget so far? I have no way of excusing it to myself, but by saying, I love you for the resemblance; I love in you what I have lost in him; the wit, the good-nature, the generosity, the softness, the jarring attributes of judgment and gentleness, the penetration to find, the indulgence to pass over a fault. I would pursue the character; but have already said more than is to be found any where else; should I not think myself happy that I please the only two of either sex that can, possibly, entirely please me? No—absence—why? I shall run mad if I pursue this farther: I have spent the last

two days in a very apt preparation for it; Mrs. Lowther could not have been more perfectly a dulcimer; Monsieur Galian has been with my sister; the whole afternoons have been spent, at the lower end of the garden, hearkening to his flute, by the side of the fountain; to finish my distraction, he came from the D. of O.; M— was there, and being delighted with his company (as all the world is) interlarded his discourse with perpetual repetitions of what he had said the day before—what were my thoughts?—what they always are. I know no accident can lessen, or increase my love and my despair; after this, can you say 'tis impossible to retain an inclination—no—no, all those thoughts are injuries to me; I will love you and M— eternally, and I will never love any thing else.

*From Lady Margaret Creighton to Lady Mary Wortley Montague.*

I was just going abroad with Lady L—d when I received your letter; I read it once in going to the coach, and again when I was in it, but that was not enough, I am now come home on purpose to read it over and over again; how could you think of burning the letter you writ for me? it seems you don't know the joy and pleasure a letter can give—if you did, you could never think of letting me live a day without hearing from you; I wish you could but know the transport I am now in; sure none but you ever knew how to give such happiness—even in absence you can give pleasure—may I know it?—does it look indifferent? No more, since 'tis you that give it, I would not suffer another to put me in such a humour—but how do I rave—this joy is but for a minute, I shall quickly feel the pain of absence return with all its anguish. I'm engaged to be abroad this evening; I could not resolve to spend the whole afternoon without the pleasure of thanking you for so obliging a letter as I received to-day; did ever any but me leave company to come home to write, when the letter cannot reach you till Monday. My mind was so full of you, I could not be easy unless I writ to you this very minute. Adieu, I am just going out; I don't know when Lady L—d will see you: I do all I can to advance it when she does; why may not you be so much out of order as may excuse your not waiting on her to the garden. I am sorry I cannot answer your letter in the way it was writ; I have no genius that way: till now I never knew I wanted it; that way of writing allows of more elevated thoughts—'tis extravagant in the common way, which is pretty; I'm at a loss by wanting this, without it 'tis impossible to express les beaux sentimens que j'ai pour vous; I'm almost asleep. I must ask you though how matters go with Mr. K—g; I'm told, he says all is ended.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## EPIC FRAGMENTS.—No. III.

[It ought, perhaps, to have been acknowledged, when the first number of this series of Fragments was introduced into our Miscellany, that they consist of detached passages merely, which, in the revision of an unpublished national poem, have been rejected by their author either as exuberances, or as not critically consonant with the general character of the composition, or the situations in which they stood. The "trim gardener's" definition of a weed—"any plant or shrub growing out of its place," is certainly not less applicable to the floorage of literature than of horticulture: but whether these loppings and luxuriances, which the author considered as weeds in their original position, may be regarded as having been such from position only, and may pass for flowers in their own separate parterre, must be left to the judgment of the reader. It may be well, however, to add, that, inasmuch as they have reference to a general subject, the assignable chronology is the commencement of the seventh century.]

## THE SHORES OF ALBION.

FAIR swells to view thy southern line of coast,  
Oak-nurturing Wessex, Albion's regal hope!  
With cliff diversified, and Vecta's isle:—  
Gay-blooming Vecta! on smooth Solent's  
wave

Gently reclining, like some smiling babe  
Cradled beneath its nursing-mother's eye!  
And, nigh at hand, that harbour's famous  
mouth

(Predoom'd how famous! in some distant day,  
When Albion shall his naval cross unfurl,  
And awe the subject ocean!) where brave Port,  
In arms first landing, with the filial pair,  
Benda and Megla, to the well-fought field  
Led his bold bands, and left his deathless  
name

Recorded in his foot-prints on the shore.  
Thence, as in narrowing channel pent, full oft,  
Chiding its bounds, the raging ocean roars;  
While, all majestic, beetling o'er their base,  
The chalky rocks of Cantia seem to threat  
The half-meeting coasts of Gaul.—Proud  
Cantian clif!

Hereafter by the eternal halo crown'd  
Of sacred poesy!—than that Grecian hill  
More glorious, while the Swan of Avon sings  
High o'er thy highth, or, ploughing the  
still'd wave

That laves thy feet, the upgazing song renews,  
Whose lingering echoes thro' all time shall  
ring.

## MALCONTENTS.

THINK not that patriot-virtue swell'd alone  
The ranks of Malcontent; for some there  
were,—

Nor these unknown, nor of the meaner sort,  
Urg'd on by darker impulse—daring spirits,  
Whose bold bad services, perchance, had met  
Short of their hop'd reward; or who, inflam'd  
By private rancour, or the hope of spoil,  
Clamour'd of wrongs; nor thirsted less for  
change,

Than those of better mould, the patriot few,  
From sacred love of Freedom:—for that name  
Blends not unfrequent, in one common cause,  
The best and worst: \* and Virtue (pain to  
think!)

Must ofttime, in her politic workings, use  
Such doubtful ministry;—the pure of heart,  
Perchance, too meek, too timid, and too few,  
To cope with tyranny's collective might.

## EPITAPH

## ON A FAITHFUL DOG.

A VICTIM only to the lapse of age,  
Here lies a faithful friend; the storied page  
Of History, and the Muse's dirge proclaim  
What sorrow fain would have concealed—his  
name.

Him whom his master's fostering hand had  
rear'd,

Whom heedless Fortune's slaughtering tread  
had spared,

And bloody-handed Fury left untorn  
The slow unerring tooth of Time hath worn.

Then hither, Sisters of the sacred spring,  
The solace of your sweetest music bring,  
And in sad numbers chaunt his homely praise,  
While tears responsive flow to your soft lays;  
Praise ye his honest face, his curly hair,  
His nonchalance and independent air;  
His tongue, that never knew the liar's brand;  
His faithful watch, unbrib'd by treacherous  
hand;

His deep-ton'd bark, surpassing all belief,  
The well-known terror of each nightly thief;  
Lay up his ashes in yon virgin-bower,  
Where the white snow-drop and sweet violet  
flower;

And on the urn write, "Strangers, pause  
and see

The grave of one without hypocrisy,  
He lick'd the hand alone that would caress:  
But struck, he snapped, with honest peevish-  
ness;

He guarded well the house, nor left his  
home

At night, in search of lady-dogs, to roam,  
But was a holy Friar in his cast,  
And lived in single bliss e'en to the last.  
To his pure shade be better homage given  
Than man deserves, who shuts him out of  
Heaven;

Nor deem the vow unhallowed—that the  
boon

Of peace eternal be the lot of Scroon."

## SONG.

## I.

A WREATH I wove of many a flower—  
Carnation, rose and lily white,  
That bloom'd at morning's waking hour,  
Embalm'd with dewy tears of night.

\* It may perhaps be instructive to the hunters of supposed plagiarism to be informed, that this passage was written several years before the appearance of a very similar one quoted in our last Supplement, p. 536, from Lord J. Russell's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe*.



To her fair breast, by Laura held,  
The lilies seem'd no longer fair,  
But blush'd to see their tints excell'd—  
Then droop'd, and died of envy there.

## II.

The roses stole the lilies' hue,  
As on the wreath her cheek she laid;  
And paler the carnation grew  
To see her ruby lips display'd.  
The dews that on the blossoms rest,  
But seem'd the tears of their despair:  
For, plac'd upon the maiden's breast,  
They droop'd, and died of envy there.

## III.

But there are flowers that Love entwines,  
Whose breathing balm is Beauty's sigh,  
That seek no sunny ray that shines,  
Unless it beam from Beauty's eye:  
And, sure, Affection's fragrant flower  
Is 'shrin'd within that bosom fair;  
And, braving Time's destructive power,  
Will breathe, and bloom for ever there!

L. L. T.

## SERENADE.

## I.

O! LISTEN to thy lover's lay,  
For, sweet, thou art not sleeping;  
I see thine eye, like rising day,  
Through yonder casement peeping.  
For thee I wake my wild guitar,  
And breathe my passion free, love;  
Thou shin'st above me, like a star,  
And I will worship thee, love.

## II.

Oh! while I seek thy breast to move—  
Though rude the song I'm breathing,  
I'll envy not—should'st thou approve—  
The brow that fame is wreathing.  
Tho' half the world is laid to rest,  
No object's miss'd by me, love;  
For, with thy beauteous presence blest,  
I've all the world in thee, love.

L. L. T.

## SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, lov'd Spring! to earth a wel-  
come guest,  
Thy rural beauties meet my ravish'd eyes:  
Cloth'd in thy mantle of luxuriant dyes,  
Once more thy bowers, sweet nymph, in  
pride are drest.  
Once more I view thee robe the leafless  
trees,  
Fair Queen of Beauty! with thy hues so  
green;  
Whilst genial Zephyr wakes the balmy  
breeze,  
And loads with fragrance all thy breathing  
scene:  
And scatter'd down yon hawthorn dale  
profuse,  
Yon hedge-row's bank, or tufted woods'  
green side,  
In one wide blush of sweetly-mingling hues  
Thy flowers, O nymph! in nature's vernal  
pride,

O'er moss-grown heaths and vales and  
mountains drear,  
Deck with rich tints the youthful, smiling  
year.

*Banks of the Darent.*

ENGR.T.

## THE BARBER'S GHOST.

THE light was fading rapidly,  
And night came gathering in;  
When, mounted on his palfrey grey,  
A weary horseman urged his way,  
Up to the village inn.

Dark was his brow, his forehead high,  
And lordly was his air;

But yet, beneath his flashing eye,  
And up-curl'd lip, you might descry  
A fiend-like spirit there.

It was the village-wake, a day  
Of feasting and of glee;  
The streets were crowded,—young and gay,  
And old and grave, kept holiday;  
While from the inn there brake away  
Loud sounds of revelry.

Out came the host obsequiously,  
And bowing lowly, said:  
"I'm loth to tell you, Sir, that we  
Are now so full of company,  
You cannot have a bed."

"I'll ride no more to-night, at least!"  
In haste the traveller cried;  
"Stable and corn, for this poor beast,  
Is all I ask,—for I can rest  
Full easy by his side."

Mine host looked wise, and scratched his head,  
As if to speak he wanted:

"There is a room—," at last he said,  
"A vacant room, Sir, with a bed;  
But then—the room is haunted!"

"Haunted!" cried he, and gave a grin  
That made the landlord stare:  
"Good Boniface, why what d'ye mean?"—  
"Laugh not," he answer'd, "for I've seen  
The lion, that, ere morn, has been  
As frighten'd as a hare.—"

"'Tis just a dozen years this day,  
The time I well did note,  
Since a rich barber, who, they say,  
Had lost a heavy purse by play,  
Slunk to that fearful room away,  
And there he cut his throat.

"And, ever since, his ghost unblest  
The razor there has wav'd;  
Nor will he suffer you to rest,  
But, soon as midnight strikes, the pest  
Glides to the bedside of the guest,  
And cries, 'Will you be shav'd?'"—

"'Tis well!" the stranger cried—"this night,  
Within that room I'll harbour:  
Air well the bed, and place a light;  
'Twill give my very heart delight,  
To have a confab with this sprite,  
This gratis-shaving barber!"

"O, Sir," the landlord cried, "beware!"—  
But suddenly he ceased,  
Awed by the traveller's scornful glare:

And



And instantly with bustling care,  
Began refreshments to prepare,  
And lodging for his guest.

The guest was hungry, but soon made  
His appetite abate :—  
The guest was weary, and to bed  
Was, by the honest landlord, led ;  
Who, with a boding shake of head,  
Resign'd him to his fate.

He look'd around, pried every post  
Where flesh and blood might creep ;  
Then laid him down. Awhile there cross'd  
His brain, odd thoughts about the ghost,  
Until these thoughts in dreams were lost,  
Of overpowering sleep.

And now that hour portentous struck,  
Which bids the ghosts to roam ;  
When suddenly his slumbers broke,  
And starting, to himself he spoke :—  
“ I hope the barber hears the clock,  
For now's his time to come.”

He listens—all is silent gloom :—  
But, hark ! that sudden roar !—  
Say, bursts the barber from the tomb ?  
For straight, as fearful of his doom,  
Our hero darts across the room,  
And skulks behind the door !

No, 'tis not terror makes him flee,  
Nor is the barber there :  
Then, is it curiosity,  
The cause of that uproar to see,  
That leads him to withdraw the key,  
And through the lock-hole stare ?

O what a spirit-stirring sight  
Does to his view unfold !  
Lo ! in the chamber opposite,  
A troop of busy gamesters sit,  
Eager to win—ah ! look at it—  
A tempting prize of gold.

Now watch the sparkling of his eye !  
Some daring plan, I ween,  
Is hatching there ; or, tell me, why,  
Soft on his tip-toes, does he hie  
Back o'er the room again ?

All ghastly pale he makes his face,  
With whiting from the wall ;  
Then does, with many a sooty trace,  
His nose and face and eyebrows grace,  
And on his reddened throat pourtrays  
The bloody gash withal.

Around his stately form he throws  
The flowing snow-white sheet ;  
His right hand grasps a razor close,  
The left outstretch'd a napkin shews,  
And lather-box complete.

Meanwhile, around the table, there,  
The eager gamesters sit ;  
No sound invades the list'ning ear,  
All palpitate 'twixt hope and fear,  
The golden prize is drawing near,  
And who shall pocket it ?

But, hist ! whence comes that sudden noise ?  
The door flies open wide !  
The startled gamesters raise their eyes,  
And see, with horror and surprise,  
A spectre onward glide !

A giant-form it was to view,  
Wrapt in a winding-sheet ;  
His face was of a corpse-like hue,  
And his cut throat, gashed thro' and thro',  
Seem'd, as each moaning breath he drew,  
With life-blood trickling yet.

And out he held a razor-blade,  
That red with blood was dyed ;  
And, with a voice might make the dead  
Start in their cold sepulchral shade,  
“ Will you be shav'd ?” he cried.

Up started all the company,  
And scamper'd to the door,  
For who so bold as dare to stay  
To carry e'en the prize away ?  
Life is of value more.

So off they ran, and after them  
The spectre-barber rav'd ;  
He shook the lather-box again,  
He held the razor to their ken,  
Re-bellowing to th' affrighted men,  
“ O, will you now be shav'd ?”

On through the passage, wing'd with fear,  
And down the stairs they rush'd,  
The Barber following up the rear ;  
But when he saw the coast was clear,  
Straight he return'd to seize the gear,  
And soon the boards he brush'd.

Back to his bed he then repairs  
To wait return of day ;  
And soon as morning light appears,  
Dresses, and hurries down the stairs,  
Determin'd to cut short affairs,  
And hasten on his way.

“ How have you pass'd the night, good  
Sir ?”

Exclaim'd the trembling host ;  
“ Night ! such another night, for sure,  
I would not for the world endure,  
No wink of sleep could I procure  
For that infernal ghost.”

“ No wonder, Sir,” the Host replied ;  
“ 'Tis well your life is spar'd ;  
A party in a room beside,  
While eagerly the dice they plied,  
Far worse than you have far'd.

“ For when the stakes were running high,  
In came the ghost slap-dash ;  
Full quickly did he make them fly  
Down stairs, pell-mell, with hideous cry ;  
And then, d'ye know, the goblin sly  
Convey'd away the cash !”

“ My horse !” the stranger cried ; “ for here  
'Tis an accursed place.”  
He looks around in feigned fear,  
As though he saw the Barber there ;  
Mounts as the steed approaches near,  
And gallops off apace.

Bradford, Yorkshire.

SIGMA.



SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE  
VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

**R**APIDLY-Moving Images of the Fixed Stars, similar in effect to the well-known image of a firebrand, or other incandescent body, whirled rapidly round, or else moved quickly to and fro in the same line, have been exhibited and carefully examined by Dr. T. Forster: this he effected in the field of a telescope, causing either circular or rectilinear streaks of light to appear therein, according as the object-end of the telescope was made to revolve rapidly in a small circle, or else vibrate backwards and forwards, by the action of mechanism applied to the stand of the telescope, whilst observing therewith the stars, the moon, and the planets.

The star *Arcturus*, the planets and the moon, were each found to afford continuous and uniform streaks of light; but the luminous images occasioned by several others of the larger fixed stars, under the same circumstances, instead of such streaks of light, uniform in colour throughout, consisted of separated portions or sectors of differently coloured light, arranged prismatically round the circle, when the telescope had a quick revolving motion, or else along a straight line, when the object end of the instrument reciprocated.

In the circular image occasioned by the star *Lyra*, the blue colour was not only the most intense, but occupied a considerably larger sector than any others of the coloured sectors, which were red, yellow, green and indigo, in this succession:—*Spica Virginis* shewed nearly the same phenomena as *Lyra*, only the blue was still more preponderating; *α Cygni* shewed a preponderance of indigo, with less yellow and blue; *Betalgeus* produced yellow, intense red, and green sectors; *Sirius* shewed much indigo violet, and portions of bright white light; *Capella*, much orange, red, green, and less of the more refrangible colours; *Aldebaran*, principally red, with some green, and very faint orange.

In very rapid revolutions of the telescope, the circle appeared broken, and small sectors of darkness intervened between the coloured sectors; which dark parts were soon bordered, next the colours, by narrow sectors of rather intense white light, except in viewing *Arcturus*, when no separation of the circle of light, by intervening dark and light patches, could be produced; and so, also, with *Aldebaran* and *Betalgeus*, the dark patches were but faintly indicated. In concluding his account of these novel and curious experiments in the *Phil. Mag.* No. 313, Dr. Foster asks, "Does the fact, that *Arcturus* resembles the planets, in not affording the colours in any great degree, afford grounds for considering him as the nearest of the fixed stars,"

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and that distance of the stars is one cause of the disposition of the light to be easily separated?"

A Meteor, one of the *Satellitulae* of our planet, was observed by several persons, near London, on the evening of the 16th of November last, about seven o'clock, moving upwards from the eastern part of the horizon; it would seem from the observations made in this instance, and from what has been inferred from numerous former observations on this class of satellitic bodies, that this satellitula's course through the higher region of our atmosphere was such, that, for two or three seconds, after it became visible (through the air's resistance to motion, and its oxygenous action upon it) it was advancing so nearly towards the eye of the spectator, as to appear almost stationary at about  $15^{\circ}$  of elevation; from which position it shot upwards with an apparently accelerated velocity, and in clear sky instantly vanished on passing again without the oxygenous limits of the atmosphere, to continue, unseen, its elliptical course: it does not appear that, during this perigeic visit, any meteoric fragments were thrown off by this body. It is much to be regretted, that observations are not made on a concerted plan, at two or three places sufficiently distant, and perseveringly carried on, to ascertain the periodic times of some of these *satellitulae*: the plane of the orbit of the one above-mentioned seems to lie so nearly parallel to that of the earth's equator, that a series of recorded observations, of no very long duration, would, it is believed, suffice, for approximately determining its periodic time of revolution about the earth. See our 54th vol. p. 301; vol. 56, p. 270; vol. 58, p. 239; and p. 58, herein.

*Volcanic Islands seem unfitted for Pendulum Observations*, having in view the determination of the ellipsoid form and proportion of the earth's mass; because the basis of such an island, especially a small one, may be presumed to contain large caverns, as compared with the bulk of the island, either now wholly or partially empty (except as to air or some gaseous fluid), from which caverns the materials had been vomited, which raised such island from the ocean's bottom, to its present elevation above its surface; or at most, as to the attractive force acting beneath such an island, seawater now, in no inconsiderable part, occupies the place of the former substrata of the island. Yet the pendulum observations, lately made by Captain Basil Hall and Mr. Henry Forster, on *Abingdon Island*, one of the Galapagos group in the Pacific, near to the Equator, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 32' 19''$  N., and long.  $90^{\circ} 30'$  W., which



is volcanic, do not appear to confirm this reasoning; for they there found the second's pendulum to be 39.01717 inches long: whereas, the most probable ellipsoid figure of the earth, when all the best geodetical and pendulum measurements, and some astronomic phenomena, have been taken into the account, by Count Laplace, has a flattening of  $\frac{1}{230.75}$  and the calculated length of a pendulum thereon, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 32' 19''$ , would be 39.01170 inches: but on Abingdon Island it is found .00547 inches longer; indicating an increased, instead of a diminished, gravitating force there; answering, when compared with Captain Kater's London observation, to a flattening of  $\frac{1}{234.98}$ , and when compared with Captain Sabine's Melville Island observations, of  $\frac{1}{292.14}$ , which are flattenings considerably larger than is, with probability, due to the latitude of Abingdon Island; and shewing, that a greater number of equatorial pendulum observations, where volcanic caverns cannot be supposed to affect the results, are still wanting, to infer therefrom any thing satisfactory as to the exact figure of the earth. But, after all, is the mass of Abingdon Island really volcanic? or has merely the wild theory of Hutton, as to basaltic and other rocks, been resorted to, in fixing its denomination?

*Whether Strata of Basalt have, in any instances, been formed of the ejected Matters from Volcanoes*, has been much doubted by many geologists, since ascertaining that the basaltic, or toad-stone strata of the Derbyshire Peak Hundreds, and of several other districts, interlay regular strata, abounding in subaqueous zoophytes, and have no pretensions to the volcanic character which had been assigned to them: but a discovery lately made in *Auvergne*, by Count de Laizer, between two rivers which bear the name of Coreze, seems, undoubtedly, to shew that the basalt there has been ejected from a volcano, in the present state of our planet; because, the volcanic sand and tuffa, on which it rests, contains the bones of several kinds of large dry-land quadrupeds, which it is impossible to confound with the remains of the subaqueous animals found in the regular stratification, without any admixture of dry-land beings. A race of animals antecedent to the existence of man, and part of those which, in other situations, are found imbedded in diluvial matters, upon the regular strata; such are here found, nearly similarly imbedded and preserved with the animals of Pompei and Herculaneum, except that they have undergone a more complete mineralization, and that, upon the tufaceous matters which contain them, vast strata of basalt have been formed.

The cause of increased Temperature in deep Mines, the experiments and arguments upon which, as applies to Cornwall,

we have noticed in our 55th vol. p. 121 and 531, and in vol. 56, p. 314, has, we think, obtained a final elucidation from Mr. M. P. Moyle, in No. 48 of the "Annals of Philosophy." This gentleman, after admitting a chief cause of this heat to be the lengthened column of the atmosphere in the bottoms of very deep mines (which principle Dr. T. Cooper, in America, and Mr. Matthew Miller, in England, were the first, we believe, to advance), shews that the vainly-imagined central heat of the Plutonic faction in geology, has nothing to do in the matter. The temperature of the air in *Oatfield* engine shaft, at the depth of 364 yards beneath the surface, was, a few years ago,  $77^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, whilst the air, circulated through that part of the mine, and the mining operations were in full activity; but now, since the mine is disused, and become full of water, and the atmosphere has been some time excluded, a self-registering thermometer, let down through the water to the same place in the shaft, which before shewed  $77^{\circ}$ , indicates no greater heat than  $54^{\circ}$ ! this being the nearly uniform temperature of the water from top to bottom of this deep shaft. On the contrary, in *Herland* engine shaft, when full of water a few years ago, the register thermometer shewed the temperature of the water therein, to the depth of 200 yards, to be uniformly  $54^{\circ}$ ; but lately, on emptying this mine of water, the air, in the same shaft, at 200 yards deep, was found to be  $66^{\circ}$ ; at the same time that the thermometer, let down twenty yards deeper into the stagnant water, shewed the temperature there still to remain  $54^{\circ}$ ! These results were confidently foretold by Mr. Moyle, before the late filling of one, and the emptying of the other, of these deep mines, took place; and, surely, no greater proofs can be offered, that the cause of increased temperature in a deep mine lies in the external atmosphere, and not in any internal source of heat.

A cause for the constant Setting-in of a Current through the Strait of Gibraltar, has lately been attempted to be assigned by Mr. Smyth, who, by a series of experiments with Six's self-registering thermometers, around the island of Sicily, at twenty to forty yards deep, found the heat of the sea-water there to be  $73^{\circ}$  to  $76^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, at the same time that the heat of the water, outside of the Strait, was only  $63^{\circ}$  to  $64^{\circ}$ ; and he thence argues, that increased evaporation, owing to this excess of heat, causes a constant lowering of the surface of the Mediterranean Sea. However the fact may be, as to an excess of evaporation, above the quantities of water supplied by the surrounding rivers of this sea, it is evident that the subterranean heat of Sicily is far too local, and lies too near to the surface, to affect, in any sensible manner, the whole of the Mediterranean.

The



The *Progressive Rise of the Sea*, at spring tides over-topping, at frequent intervals and with increasing height, the sea-walls or embankments in front of marshy and low-lying coast lands, which banks had, until our day, through a series of ages, protected these tracts of land from inundations, is a fact which can no longer be denied, or its consequences disregarded.—Our ingenious correspondent, Mr. John Farey, hazarded an opinion, in our 56th volume, p. 199, that the periodic cause (for such he considers it to be) of the sea rising higher and higher, and then again progressively lowering, within the limits, perhaps, of fifteen, twenty, or thirty feet, perpendicular height, through periods of, perhaps, two or three centuries, or more, before the tides return again to their highest or to their lowest states, at any given spot, on the British and the opposite continental coasts,—that this cause might, he conjectured, be connected with that mysterious cause which regulates the going and returning of the magnetic needle from the true north and south line, and that, therefore, 1819 might have been the year when the tides here, having gained their greatest height (at the same time with the needle's greatest west variation), would begin to decline again. Most unfortunately, this conjecture and expectation is not realized; for the spring-tides of the 3d and 4th of February last rose so high, as to overtop the southern banks of the Thames, near Crayford, which had, heretofore, protected extensive marshes lying behind these banks, and did very great mischief. Sheerness-town, and several villages, were also deeply inundated. The same thing happened at Ipswich, Harwich, Lowestoffe, Great Yarmouth, and Scarborough,—the water here, rising near six feet higher than before known, floated two new vessels off the stocks, damaged the Spa buildings, &c.; and at Newcastle, &c. similar devastation has been occasioned.

On the opposite coasts, accounts state the water to have been eleven feet deep in the streets of Flushing! Hamburgh, also, suffered severely from the same tides; which, in the Weser, from Brake to Blexen, rose two feet higher than the memorable tides of 1717, completely overtopped the banks, and inundated vast tracts of flat country: the port of Greetzeel has been ruined; that of Emden greatly damaged; and thence to Oldenburg, the sea-banks and the whole of the country have been overflowed.

This appears a subject on which a serious investigation, by our scientific men, ought speedily to take place, in order to warn the proprietors and occupiers of marshes, stocked with valuable cattle, and the inhabitants of low-situated towns and villages, of the indispensable necessity of systematically raising and strengthening their sea-walls, embankments, quays, &c.; and of providing, and

keeping in constant repair, close-shutting and self-acting valves or sluices, to the exits of the drains and sewers, through the sea-walls, &c.; and of otherwise providing for excluding still higher occasional tides, than any the present generation has witnessed.

The *Woad Plant*, or dyers' weed (*isatis tinctoria*), has been tried, with success, in North America, as an autumn-cultivated green vegetable, capable of sustaining, unhurt, the greatest severity of their winters, and in March and April furnishing green food for their cows, which they readily eat, with apparent good effects on their health, and without diminishing or communicating any perceptible taste to their milk or butter.

The *Elm-bark Insect*, whose ravages on the trees in St. James's Park we have described in our 57th volume, p. 166, was there referred to the genus *Hylesinus*; but this has lately been shewn to be a mistake, in No. XI. of Curtis's "British Entomology," where this insect is engraven and described, under the name of *Scolytus Destructor*, a specific designation well becoming its mischievous habits.

That *Manna exists in the Celery Plant*, although, heretofore, it had been thought that no European vegetable contained this substance, has been shewn by Dr. Vogel, in a paper in Schweigger's Journal, vol. vii. The leaves and stems of the *apium graveolens*, besides manna, contain a colourless volatile oil, in which resides the peculiar odour of the plant; a tremulous jelly, which acquires a gelatinous consistency, by the action of very dilute acids;—both nitrate and muriate of potash are amongst the other products of celery: the process for separating the manna from which plant, may be seen in No. 47 of the "Annals of Philosophy."

The small and brilliant cubes of *Titanium Metal*, noticed in our 55th vol. p. 171, and our 57th vol. p. 360, continue to be found in all those of our blast-furnaces, for smelting the argillaceous ores of the coal-measures, where they are properly sought for. Mr. E. S. George lately found these cubes thickly dispersed in the ferruginous matters which had penetrated the grit-stone hearth of the *Low-moor* furnaces, near Bradford in Yorkshire: and from them he has formed, and ascertained the composition of, the *Chlorides of Titanium*, as follows, viz.

	Proto-chloride.	Per-chloride.
Titanium . . . . .	61.2	66.6
Chlorine . . . . .	36.4	79.4

Ann. of Phil., No. 49.

The *Silvering of Speculæ*, for optical and astronomical purposes, has been improved by M. F. Lancellotti, who forms an amalgum of three parts of pure lead, and two of mercury, which are fused together, and quickly and dexterously thrown over the surface



surface of heated glass, cleanly wiped, which is intended to be silvered; the metallic coat, thus formed, adheres very firmly and uniformly to the glass, provided that the amalgum is carefully skimmed, and the glass equally heated in every part, and allowed to cool in the same uniform manner.

An *Ear-trumpet*, or hearing-tube, has lately been described and recommended by Dr. T. Morrison of Aberdeen, for the assistance of persons partially deaf,—which, instead of having its nearer end diminished, so as to enter the patient's ear, and therein, not unfrequently, causing mischief, in case of the tube receiving any accidental thrust; this end of the improved trumpet is, on the contrary, expanded,—so that, when applied to the side of the head, the whole ear is included, and remains uncompressed, whereby distinct hearing, through these tubes, is greatly promoted.

Dr. Bryce's *Test of Perfect Vaccination*, now in very general use in Scotland, consists in vaccinating the other arm with matter taken from the pustule on the arm first inoculated.

*Animal Dye*.—A kind of grass, called *Polygonum minus*, abounds in the deserts of Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June, this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots, of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air: they are sold by the spoonful to merchants, are pounded, and the water in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson. The wives of the Cossacks dye their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Armenians sell large quantities in dyeing their silks, their moroccas, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards and nails. The name of *coccus Polonorum* has been given to these maggots.

*Oil of Mace*.—Some experiments made on oil of mace, by Mr. William Bollaert, communicated to the Journal of Science (January 1825), have proved that this oil contains a peculiar principle, detected by repeated distillations of essential oil, obtained from the common oil of mace. It is of a whitish appearance and crystalline texture, perfectly insoluble in water, insipid, inodorous, and very fusible. Its boiling point is about 600°, at which temperature it may be distilled without much decomposition. The oil of mace affords about one-half of this peculiar principle.

*Benzoic Acid*.—Mr. Bollaert has detected the presence of benzoic acid in Botany Bay gum, in the proportion of about six per cent.; and in oil of cassia—a deposit from which formed crystalline filaments, consisting almost entirely of benzoic acid.

### Addenda and Desiderata.

*Barometrical Pressure*.—The maximum pressure, in 1824, was one-quarter of an inch higher than in 1823; the minimum pressure, one-fifth of an inch less. The mean pressure was  $\frac{19}{500}$  inch less, but agreeing, within 3·000, with that of the last ten years.

*Temperature*.—The mean temperature of the external air, a few feet from the ground, was, in 1824, nearly one degree and a half more than in 1823, and nearly one quarter degree more than in the preceding eight years.

*Rail-Roads*.—On a well-made road a good horse will draw a load of one ton, in a cart weighing 7 cwt., at the rate of two miles an hour. On a rail-road of the best formation, at the same rate of travelling, a horse will draw 15 ton, including the vehicle. Thus, then, this computation referring only, to a velocity of two miles an hour, the effect produced by the draught of a single horse is ten times as great on a rail-road as upon one of ordinary construction. But the laws of friction, as established by Coulomb and Vince, present results that will, perhaps, shock the faith of practical men, though the principle from which they flow is admitted, by all scientific mechanicians; we allude immediately to this—The friction of rolling and sliding bodies, nearly but not precisely, follows the same law as velocity; and that law is, that the friction is the same for all velocities.

*Crystallization*.—Little is known of the forces and influences which cause the formation, and still less of those that produce, the diversity of forms of crystals. This is a subject which has afforded scope for, and baffled the diligent research of many; and even the learned Haüy has been unable satisfactorily to explain the matter. Theories have been framed, and others may be: yet, to use the words of Mr. Brooke, in a paper, (printed in the 23d number of the Edinb. Phil. Journ.), “there does not appear to be any hypothesis capable of accounting for the variety of forms under which crystals present themselves;” and the observations of Sir H. Davy (in the Phil. Tr. for 1822) “render it not improbable that natural crystals are formed under very different states, both of pressure and temperature.” The paper alluded to contains many very accurate details of experiments, tending to elucidate this subject; but still it must, perhaps, remain involved in obscurity; and though the progress of discovery has been so rapid latterly, that it is hazardous to venture to predict its boundary in any direction, we cannot but think that the laws of crystallization will be great and lasting PUZZLERS to many an accurate and experimental chemist yet to rise, and illuminate (in many things) “this fair orb.”

*Artificial Leather*.—Dr. Bernhard, of  
Larvis.



Larris, in Germany, has made a very interesting discovery, for which he has received a patent; by means of which he obtains from animal substances, of which, hitherto, no use has been made, a product perfectly similar to leather. A manufacture has been established at Gumbold, near Vienna, where this new species of industry is practised with the greatest activity. This composition is capable, when in a fluid state, of being formed into boots and shoes.\*

*New Amputator.*—A physician, of the name of Buller, residing at Hamburgh, has lately invented a new surgical instrument,

\* In the M. M. for November last, vol. 58, p. 354, there is an account of a patent granted in the August preceding, for preparing certain materials as a substitute for leather; but Dr. Bernard's is evidently quite a new invention.


by means of which he can amputate a leg in one second, and which has the effect of benumbing the pain of the patient, by a simultaneous pressure which accompanies the operation.

*Green Colour from Coffee Berries.*—A method has lately been discovered at Venice, for composing a fine unchangeable emerald green colour; a certain quantity of coffee is boiled in river water—spoiled coffee (*Café avari*) is preferable. By means of a proportionate quantity of pure soda, a green precipitate is obtained, which is suffered to dry for six or seven days upon polished marble, stirring it about occasionally, in order that every part of it may be in contact with atmospheric air, from which it receives a new vivacity of tint: the green, obtained by this process, has resisted the action of the acids, and even the influence of light and moisture.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, for February 1825.*

Days.	Therm.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Sky.	General Remarks.	Days.	Therm.	Baro- meter.	Wind.	Sky.	General Remarks.
Feb 1	36	30.14	SW	Rain.—Fair.		Feb 15	40	29.92	S	Fog and clouds.	
2	—	—	SW	Sun and Clouds.	Snowdrops.	16	44	29.91	S	Clouds and fair.	
3	—	—	SW	Fair.—Snow.	Very raw day.	17	46	29.86	SW	Clouds and sun.	Windy.
4	—	—	NW	Showers of snow	Very raw air.	18	44	29.94	SW	Cloudy.	Damp day.
5	—	—	NW—N	Cloudy.	Yel. crocus flw.	19	45	30.10	NE—E	Fog.—Fair.	
6	31	30.07	N	Clear frost.	Calm fine day.	20	50	30.17	NW—W	Sun and clouds.	
7	41	29.85	W	Rainy p. m.	Blue crocus in the house.	21	53	30.20	N—W	Fair.	Spring flowers abundantly.
8	37	30.00	W	Clear p. m.	Calm air.	22	45	30.25	S.	Cloudy.	
9	41	30.29	NW	Clear & clouds.	Calm day.	23	34	30.18	—	Clouds. [stars.	
10	43	30.37	W	Cloudy.	Pleasant day.	24	34	30.18	—	Clouds.—Few	Fine day.
11	32	30.40	SW—N	White frost.	Fine spring da.	25	35½	30.26	—	Cloudy. [rain.	
12	32	30.40	N	Fog.—Clear.	Pleasant p. m.	26	36	30.00	—	Clouds.—Slight	Slight snow in morning.
13	34	30.36	W	Clear.		27	38	29.46	—	Cloudy.	
14	38	30.16	NE	Cloudy.		28	36½	29.60	—	Cloudy.	

 The thermometer is taken at 10 P.M. unless otherwise stated.

### CALENDAR OF FLORA.

Feb. 1.—The snowdrop, *galanthus nivalis*, in flower; also, here and there, the yellow spring crocus, *crocus mæsiacus*. The sweet coltsfoot, also, still blows abundantly in my garden; and there are a few flowers of the marigold and leopard-base out.

—2.—Snowdrops out in plenty. Abundance of polyanthuses and primroses blow.

—14.—Yellow crocus abundant. A few of the white variety in flower.

\* Candlemas.

† Owing to accidental absence from my own house, I was unable to record the thermometer and barometer till the 6th February.

—19.—The blue spring crocus, *crocus vernus*, in flower. Polyanthuses and primroses of various colours in full blow. The red, the blue, and the white hepaticas, *anemone hepatica*, in flower.

—21.—Bees abroad gathering honey from the primæveral flowers. The great jonquil, *Narcissus* —, in blow.

The greatest cold we have had this year, has followed a clear candlemas day, which ratifies the old proverbial adage:

“ Si sol splendescat Maria pudisicante  
Major erit glacies post festum, quam fuit ante.”

Feb. 24 to 28.—Serene days of frost.



## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

**T**HIS Society held four sittings in Feb. On the 3d, when Dr. Kidd's paper "On the Anatomy of the Mole-cricket" was concluded; and a notice read, "on the Nerves of the Human Placenta;" by Sir E. Home, bart., v. p. r. s. On the 10th, was read a "Notice of the *Iguanodon* a fossil herbivorous reptile found in the sandstone of Tilgate forest;" by Gideon Mantell, F. L. S.: communicated by Davies Gilbert, esq., v. p. r. s. On the 17th a paper "On the Maternal Fœtal Circulation," by David Williams, M. D., was communicated by Dr. John Thompson, F. R. S., and a part of it read.

## LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

*Feb. 1.*—A paper by W. S. Mc Leay, esq., A. M., F. L. S., "On the Structure of the Tarsus in Tetramerous and Trimerous Coleoptera of the French Entomologists," was read;—its object is to correct an error in the arrangement of Coleoptera; and to show that the trimerous (three-jointed) insects of the French are, in fact, tetramerous. On the 15th Feb. the New Holland birds, presented by Mr. Icely, were exhibited. M. C. S. Kunth, of Berlin, and Prof. Fr. A. Bonelli, of Turin, were proposed as foreign members. Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear's paper "On the Birds of Norfolk and Suffolk" was read, in continuation; as was, also, Dr. Hamilton's "Commentary on the *Hortus Malabaricus*."

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Jan. 21.*—A paper was read, "On the Fresh-water formations, recently discovered in the environs of Sete (Cette) at a short distance from the Mediterranean, and below the level of that sea;" by M. Marcel de Serres, Prof. Min. and Geol. to the Faculty of Sciences of Montpellier: which have been examined by means of several wells, sunk near Sete, in the South of France. —On Feb. 4, the anniversary, the following were chosen officers and council for the year ensuing:

*President:* Rev. W. Buckland, F. R. S. *Prof. Geol. and Min. Oxford.*—*Vice-Presidents:* Sir A. Crichton, M. D., F. R. and L. S. *Hon. Memb. Imp. Acad. St. Petersburg;* W. H. Fitton, M. D., F. R. S.; C. Stokes, esq., F. R. A. and L. S.; H. Warburton, esq., F. R. S.—*Secretaries:* C. Lyell, esq., F. L. S.; G. Poulett Scrope, esq.; T. Webster, esq.—*Foreign Secretary:* H. Heuland, esq.—*Treasurer:* J. Taylor, esq.—*Council:* Hon. H. Grey Bennett, M. P., F. R. S. and H. S.; R. Bright, M. D. F. R. S.; Sir H. Bunbury, bart.; H. Burton, esq. W. Clift, esq., F. R. S.; H. T. Colebrooke, esq. F. R. S. L. and E. F. L. and Asiat. S.; G. Bellas Greenough, esq. F. R. and L. S.; T. Horsfield, M. D., F. L. S.; Gideon Mantell, esq., F. L. S.; Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, K. C., F. H. S.; W. Hasledine Pepys,

esq., F. R. S., L. S., and H. S.; J. Vetch, M. D.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Feb. 1.*—The silver medal was presented to Mr. G. Lindley, a corresponding member, for a paper "On the Classification of Peaches;" which has been printed in the Transactions of the Society. Papers, by T. A. Knight, esq., F. R. S., "Upon the apparently beneficial effects of protecting the stems of Fruit Trees, from frost in early spring;" and by Rev. G. Swayne, Cor. M. "On the management of Hot-house Flues, so as to keep up an equal temperature, during the night," were read; and on Feb. 15, a paper, by Mr. T. Allen, "On forcing established Cherry-trees, under glass."

## ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

*Feb. 11.*—The fifth annual general meeting (H. T. Colebrooke, esq., President in the chair) was held at the Society's rooms, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

The Report was read by Dr. Gregory, and ordered to be printed. The Report congratulated the Society on its growing prosperity, and on the increasing evidence of its utility. It proceeded to state, that the council had deemed it desirable that tables of precession, aberration, and mutation should be computed. It then noticed the very valuable collection of astronomical tables lately published by Dr. Pearson, the Treasurer; which constitute only a part of a comprehensive treatise on Practical Astronomy, upon which Dr. P. is still engaged. It then adverted to the visit of Mr. Herschel (the foreign secretary) to Italy and Sicily, from which the society had derived increased facilities of communication with the continental astronomers, nearly the whole of whom are now numbered among its associates. After alluding to the acquired stability and acknowledged utility of the institution, the report stated that the expediency of an application to the crown, for a charter of incorporation, would most probably engage the consideration of the Council for the ensuing year: and concluded—"let the zeal, activity and talent of the members and associates for the next ten years but keep pace with the efforts of the last five, and the most interesting, brilliant and beneficial results may unhesitatingly be anticipated."

A list of the papers, followed by a numerous list of benefactors, and a gratifying statement of the society's finances, was then read, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected.

*President:* F. Baily, esq. F. R. S. and L. S.—*Vice-Presidents:* C. Babbage, esq., M. A., F. R. S. L. and E.; Rev. J. Brinkley, D. D., F. R. S., Pres. R. I. A., And Prof. Ast. Univ. of Dublin; Davies Gilbert, esq., M. P.



M. P., V. P. R. S. and F. L. S.; George Earl of Macclesfield, F. R. S.—*Treasurer*: Rev. W. Pearson, LL. D., F. R. S.—*Secretaries*: O. G. Gregory, LL. D., *Prof. Math. Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich*; J. Millington, esq., F. L. S., *Prof. Mech. Phil. Roy. Inst.*—*Foreign Secretary*: J. F. W. Herschel, esq., M. A., F. R. S. L. and E.—*Council*: Capt. F. Beaufort, R. N. F. R. S.; Major T. Colby, *Roy. Eng.* LL. D., F. R. S. L. and E.; H. T. Colebrooke, esq., F. R. S. L. and E. and L. S.; Bryan Donkin, esq.; Rev. W. Dealtry, B. D., F. R. S.; B. Gompertz, esq., F. R. S. S. Groombridge, esq., F. R. S.; E. Riddle, esq.; R. Sheepshanks, esq., M. A.; E. Troughton, esq., F. R. S. L. and E.

## SURREY LITERARY INSTITUTION.

An institution under this name has been recently opened at the Mansion-house, Camberwell, under favourable auspices; at which a public lecture, on the progress of literature, from the earliest ages to the present time, was delivered, by the Rev. J. Peers, A. M.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 5.—The Society met at the usual hour: H. T. Colebrooke, esq., Director, in the chair. After the minutes of the former meeting had been confirmed, several donations to the Library and Museum of the Society were reported, when the secretary read a paper communicated to him by W. H. Trant, esq.: containing an account of a peculiar sect, existing in and about Delhi, termed Sad: this sect, the author of which was an enthusiast, pretending to have received a divine revelation, sprang up about 170 years ago. Their peculiarities bear a very striking analogy to those of the Quakers, and their affirmation is received, in the courts of justice, in lieu of an oath. Bhowanee Dos, one of their leaders, gave Mr. Trant two works of the sect, which he presented to the society.—Thanks were voted.

The secretary then read a paper from Dr. Morrison, respecting a very remarkable secret association which has been discovered to prevail among the Chinese at Java, Malacca, Penang, and other places; it is designated by a term equivalent to the Triad society, alluding to heaven, earth and man, the objects of their veneration. It is described as concealing, under the mask of philanthropy, very dangerous and immoral designs. The same, or a similar society under another name, existed in the reign of the late Emperor, who pursued its destruction so determinately, that, in the language of the imperial proclamation, not a single member of it was left to breathe the air beneath the ample cope of heaven. They are, however, now more numerous than ever. Dr. Morrison institutes an analogy between the externals of the society and those of the Free-Masons. Thanks were voted; and Godfrey Greene Downes, esq. and R. Dent, esq. were balloted for and elected.

At a special meeting, held Feb. 9th, to elect officers and members of council, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair, the following were elected:—

*President*: The Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn;—*Director*: H. T. Colebrooke, esq.;—*Vice-Presidents*: Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir A. Johnstone, knt.; Col. Mark Wilks;—*Treasurer*: Jas. Alexander, esq.;—*Secretary*: G. H. Noehden, LL. D.—*Council*:—Duke of Somerset; Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer; Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley; Rt. Hon. Lord W. H. C. Bentinck; Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; Rt. Hon. Sir G. Ousely, bart.; Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.; Sir J. E. Colebrooke, bart.; Sir E. Hyde, East, bart.; Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir A. Johnstone, knt.; Sir J. Mackintosh, knt.; Jas. Alexander, esq.; Col. J. Baillie, H. T. Colebrooke, esq.; Neil, B. Edmondstone, esq.; Richard Heber, esq.; Capt. H. Kater; Andrew Macklew, esq.; W. Marsden, esq.; G. H. Noehden, LL. D., Capt. Jas. Todd; H. St. George Tucker, esq.; C. Wilkins, esq., and Col. Mark Wilks.

At a sitting, Feb. 19th, H. T. Colebrooke, esq. in the chair. After the minutes were confirmed and several donations reported, the following gentlemen were balloted for and elected:—Lieut. Col. J. Carnac; Capt. Chr. Clarke; T. Pell Platt, esq., and G. Reid, esq.;—after which the Secretary resumed the reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper, concerning the Brahmaputra river; and its supposed connexion with the Assamese and Ava rivers; the conclusion of which was deferred till the next meeting.

## FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

## FRANCE.

The minister of the interior solicited the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris*, to nominate a candidate for the vacant professorship of the cultivation and naturalization of exotics, in the Jardin du Roi. M. Loiseau de Longchamps communicated a supplement to his memoir, on the means of obtaining several crops of silk in the year. Dr. Villermet continued the reading of his memoir on the comparative mortality of the middle and poor classes of people.—M. Jomard communicated an extract from a letter dated September 27, 1824, relating to M. de Beaufort's expedition into the interior of Africa.—M. le Baron Cagniard de la Tour read a memoir, entitled "Reflections on vibrating chords; experiments in support of those reflections."—M. de Ferussac read a notice on an animal of the genus *Argonauta*.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, PARIS.

"Among the papers lately read at a sitting of the section of surgery, was one by Professor Roux, on the suture of the Velum Palatinum; a most ingenious operation, invented a few years ago by that skilful surgeon, and which he has already put in practice



tice twelve times; the object of this operation is to restore the free use of speech to those who are deprived of it, by the division of the velum palatinum, a defect in the conformation of the inside of the mouth, which is almost as common as the labia leporina, or hare lip.\*

\* The demonstration of the practicability and efficacy of such an operation, is undoubtedly an occurrence of high importance; as it may supersede the doubtful expedient of attempting to supply the deficiency by the mechanism of artificial organs: an expedient often inefficacious, always troublesome, and frequently productive of injurious, and even dangerous consequences. It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that Mr. Thelwall has, in several instances, most satisfactorily proved the possibility of superinducing a perfectly intelligible enunciation, and even an agreeable intonation of the voice, without appeal either to such operation, or the use of any artificial organ. See his *Results of Experience in the Treatment of cases of Defective Utterance from Deficiencies in the Roof of the Mouth, and other Imperfections and Malconformations of the Organs*, 8vo. Arch, Cornhill, 1814.—The method pursued by Mr. Thelwall is, that of teaching those portions of the organs of the mouth that are in a state of completeness, to supply the hiatus of those that are deficient or imperfect; and of so directing the organs of the glottis, the larynx, &c., as to make them perform, in a considerable degree, those functions of elementary and syllabic pronunciation, which, in cases of more perfect organization, are performed in the mouth. He found, by successive experiments, that the desirable effect could be more completely secured in this way than by any assistance from the mechanism of artificial palates, &c. If the operation, however, can be safely and effectually performed, it is better still. It may be doubtful, however, whether the patient, unless the operation be performed very early, would not have great difficulty in acquiring the proper use of the new organs.

Bruxelles.—The institution of the Sciences, Literature and Fine Arts of the Low Countries, have offered a golden medal, or the value, to the amount of 800 florins, for the best answer to the following question: What were the qualities which principally distinguished the music of the Belgians, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries? and what has been the influence of the sojourn of Belgian artists in Italy, on the schools of music formed soon after that period? The members of this institution, but not the correspondents, are exempted from replying to this question. The reply must be directed, post-paid, before the 1st of May 1826, to the secretary of the 4th class; "à l'Hôtel de l'Institut, sur le Kloveniers Burgwal, Amsterdam." It may be written either in the Dutch, French, English, Italian or German language; but it is to be written in Italian, not German characters.

#### SWEDEN.

The Academy of Lund have elected the Prince Oscar for their chancellor. The following is an extract from the speech made to him on the occasion: "It is the duty of princes to protect the light and liberty of thought; for God has said, 'let there be light.' You, young prince, who have shewn that you know how to defend our liberty, must now cover with disgrace those, who shall dare to consider it as a crime to enlighten the minds of the people: thus will you live in history, while the tyrants who have banished the freedom and nobility of sentiment will perish for ever."

## PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To WILLIAM JAMES, of *Thavies Inn, London*, for certain Improvements in the Construction of Rail-Roads, which Rails or Roads are applicable to other useful Purposes.—28th February 1824.

THE inventor states these improvements to consist, 1st, in the construction of hollow rails, with the object of reducing the quantity of material in the rails, and at the same time to retain the necessary strength; 2dly, in a method of constructing a double railway with three rails only; 3dly, in affording the means of conducting water, gas, or other fluids, from place to place along the hollow part of the rails; 4thly, in employing the hollow rails as a trunk or tube to receive ropes, chains, or rods passing from a standing engine, or other actuating power, for the purpose of protecting these ropes or chains from external injury; and, 5thly, in attaching to such rails or tram-roads certain rods, wheels, and endless chains, for the purpose of drawing or impelling carriages on the railway—these rods

or wheels to be put in motion by a stationary engine, worked by steam or other power. The patentee does not describe any peculiar method of forming hollow rails, nor specify any peculiar form for them, neither does he point out how the necessary breadth of middle rail is to be obtained, in order to keep the carriages clear of one another, without more expense of material than is necessary for the ordinary rails. But he states that the advantages of the broad rail for reducing the number of lines may be obtained without the hollow rail, by constructing these central lines of pieces of stone joined together, which should be coated with plate iron or planks of timber. When the hollow rails are to be employed for conveying water, there is no peculiar method specified for securing the joints from becoming leaky, in consequence of the jarring and pressure of the carriages, nor of protecting the pipes from freezing in winter. The mode of applying the rods and chains to move carriages, which is described in the specification, consists



sists in inserting a series of rods or shafts in the hollow part of the central rail, similar to those shafts called lying shafts in mills, and these shafts are to be made revolve by means of wheels and pinions, worked by a stationary engine at some convenient point in the line of rail-road. The line of revolving shafts is to have bevelled pinions at proper distances, to move cross shafts provided with arms, and each carriage is to have a species of ladder fixed to its side, the steps of which the arms of the cross shafts are to act on, and by that means impel forward the carriages, the cross shafts being at such distance from one another, that the next in succession may act on the ladder before the preceding one quits it.

The patentee also proposes to effect the same purpose by causing the pinions on the series of lying shafts, or rods, to impel drums with endless chains from drum to drum, the chains to be supported on rollers. The carriage or carriages to be provided with jointed legs for laying hold of the chains, and consequently be moved forward in the direction of the motion of the chain.

*To CHRISTOPHER POPE, of Bristol, for a Composition of certain Metals, to be used for the purpose of Sheathing the Bottoms of Ships, and of Roofing the Tops of Houses, and other Purposes.—8th April, 1823.*

THIS invention consists in the union of tin and zinc, or of tin, lead and zinc, and the application of thin sheets of these alloys to cover roofs, the bottoms of ships, and other things of a like description which are exposed to the action of sea-water, or to the weather. To effect the union of tin and zinc, the patentee directs a certain quantity of zinc, in the state it is usually made, to be melted in the usual manner, in an iron pot or boiler, or other utensil; and when it is melted, an equal quantity of tin is to be added, the mixture is to be stirred together in a fluid state, and then cakes of it are to be cast in moulds of about eight inches in breadth, ten inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

To unite tin, lead and zinc, the patentee melts a certain quantity of lead in an iron pot, or boiler, in the ordinary manner, and adds to it twice the quantity of tin, and casts this alloy in small lumps of any convenient size. He then melts three times as much zinc as he had previously melted of lead, in an iron pot, and adds the small lumps of the alloy of tin and lead to the melted zinc, and casts the compound in cakes of the size before described. This he states to be the best mode of incorporating the lead with zinc in the composition; and he states that in melting the various metals, no more heat should be applied than will just suffice to make them unite thoroughly, as more intense heat hardens the composition, and will of course render it brittle.

The process described for extending the cakes into sheets is the same as that adopted

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for forming sheets of copper, excepting that it is an advantage in rolling or hammering these alloys that the cakes should be warmed to the heat of boiling water, the metals being more malleable at that temperature.

Though the proportions given for the alloys are stated to be the best, they may be varied according to the judgment of the manufacturer.

A metal or alloy that has the firmness of copper, and is free from its poisonous quality, and at the same time less expensive, is much wanted for certain parts of the roofs of dwelling-houses. Zinc is too brittle when used alone, and it is also difficult to join pieces of zinc together so as to render them water tight. Lead is too soft for many purposes, and, as it expands permanently by the heat of the sun, if not left free at the joints, it seldom remains long in a state of good repair. One of the purposes to which the alloy of tin and zinc would most likely be applied with advantage, is, for making pipes for beer-drawing machines; for certainly lead pipes are not proper for conveying a liquid which often contains a free vegetable acid. The ill effects resulting from the use of lead pipes in the manufacture of cider, ought to render people cautious of using this metal, in any case where a portion of it is likely to be dissolved in a common beverage.

*To MR WILLIAM HARWOOD HORROCKS, of Stockport, in the County of Chester, for his new invented Apparatus for giving Tension to the Warp in Looms. — Sealed 15th June, 1821.*

THE principle of this improvement upon the various contrivances for giving tension to the warp in looms, consists in a method of restraining the delivery of the warp by friction, by means of a hoop embracing a wheel at the end of the warp-beam. A wheel or pulley is fixed at the end of the warp-roller, and a standard of iron, with a semicircular band at the top of it, is made fast at the bottom to a block stationed in the ground; a corresponding piece of iron, with a semicircular band, is also attached to the standard by screw-bolts; the pulley will be pressed by the two semicircular bends or hoops which embrace it according to the screwing up of the bolts; and as the warp is drawn off by the work-roller, in front of the loom, the pressure of the hoop against the periphery of the pulley will create so much friction as to restrain the turning of the beam or roller, and thereby keep the warp-threads at a proper tension. — Enrolled, December last.

*A LIST OF THE PATENTS, which, having been granted in April 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.*

April 1.—For an improvement in kitchen ranges and stoves: to THOMAS DEAKIN, of St. John-street, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag. vol. 31, p. 557.)

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1.—For



1.—For improvements on a Micrometer :  
THOMAS WILLIAM STURGEON, of Howland-street, Middlesex.

2.—For a secure and economical mode of laying foundations : and in some cases of proceeding with the superstructure of works, of stone, brick, or artificially composed materials : to SAMUEL BENTHAM, of Hampstead, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag., vol. 33, p. 257.)

5.—For a new telescope for viewing distant objects, and other useful purposes, with a stand for the same : to CORNELIUS VARLEY, of Paddington, Middlesex.

10.—For certain mechanical means by which the conveyance of coals, minerals and other articles is facilitated, and the expense lessened : to JOHN BLENKINSOP, of Middleton, Yorkshire. (Monthly Mag., vol. 34, p. 139 ; and vol. 37, p. 394, with a cut.)

11.—For improvements in the construction of wheels for carriages : to JOHN TAYLOR, of Greenwich, Kent.

11.—For a method of making nails of wrought iron : to WILLIAM FINCH, of Birmingham, Warwick.

24.—For a machine for the manufacture of bobbin-lace, or twist-net, similar to the Buckinghamshire lace-net and French lace-net : to JOHN BROWN, of New Radford, Nottingham.

24.—For improvements in the method of manufacturing shag tobacco : to JOHN STOCKWELL, of Bristol.

24.—For an improvement on Stringed Musical Instruments : to WILLIAM BUNDY, of Camden-town, Middlesex. (Monthly Mag. vol. 32, p. 573.)

24.—For a new method of manufacturing gun-skelps : to JOHN BRADLEY, of Colborn-hill, Ambleside, Staffordshire. (Monthly Mag., vol. 32, p. 49.)

27.—For an improvement in the manufacture of soap : to wash with sea-water, hard-water, or soft-water : to WILLIAM EVERHARD BARON VAN DOOZRICK, of Broadstreet, Golden-square, Middlesex.

27.—For an improvement in the Register belonging to a mould for casting Types : to WILLIAM CASLON, of Salisbury-square, London.

#### A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in January and February, 1825.

Jan. 18.—For his improved method of securing small piano-fortes "square piano-fortes" from injury from tension of the strings : to FRANCIS MELVILLE, of Argyle-street, Glasgow.—Six months to enrol specification.

Feb. 1st.—For an improved method of making bricks, tiles, &c. : to EDWARD LEES and GEORGE HARRISON, of Little Thurrock, Essex.—Six months.

1.—For a method of constructing a roasting-jack : to JOHN THIN, of Edinburgh.—Two months.

1.—For certain apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passing from one place to another :—Six months.—Also, for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors : to SAMUEL CROSLY, of Cottage-lane, City Road, Middlesex.—Six months.

3.—For a locomotive, or steam carriage : to TIMOTHY BURSTALL, of Bankside, Southwark, and JOHN HILL, of Greenwich.—Six months

10.—For a new composition of malt and hops : to GEORGE AUGUSTUS LAMB, D.D., of Rye, Sussex.—Six months.

10.—For improvements in the winding, doubling, spinning, throwing, or twisting of silk, wool, cotton, &c. : to RICHARD BADUAL, jun., of Leek, Staffordshire.—Six months.

11.—For improvements on the method of manufacturing silk : to JOHN HEATHCOAT, of Tiverton, Devonshire.—Six months.

19.—For improvements in waterworks, and conveying water for the purpose of flooding and draining lands : to EDWARD LEES, of Little Thurrock, Essex.—Six months.

19.—For an apparatus for bottling wine, beer, and other liquids, with increased economy and despatch : to THOMAS MASTERMAN, of the Dolphin Brewery, Broad-street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex.—Two months.

19.—For a new apparatus to feed fires with coals and other fuel : to EDMUND LLOYD, of North End, Fulham, Middlesex.—Two months.

19.—For improvements in buildings, to render them less likely to be destroyed, or injured by fire : to BENJAMIN FARROW, of Great-Tower-street, London.—Six months.

19.—For a new apparatus for combining and straitening wool, cotton, &c. : to JESSIE ROSS, of Leicester.—Six months.

19.—For improvements in fire-arms : to JACOB MOULD, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex.—Six months.

19.—For a new rotary or endless lever action : to HENRY BURNETT, of Arundel-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

19.—For improvements in water-closets : to JOHN BEACHAM, of Paradise-street, Finsbury-square.—Two months.

19.—For improvement of bolting-mills, for the dressing of flour, &c. to JAMES AYTON, of Trowse, Millgate, Norfolk.—Six months.



# MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**UNIVERSAL Historical Dictionary; or, Explanation of the Names of Persons and Places in the departments of Biblical, Political and Ecclesiastical History, Mythology, Heraldry, Biography, Bibliography, Geography and Numismatics. Illustrated by Portraits and Medallion Cuts. By GEORGE CRABB, A.M., Author of the Universal Technological Dictionary, &c. To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts. 4to. Parts I. and II.**—Of the importance of a work like this, to men of literary pursuits, if the execution be equal to the design, there can be but one opinion. Of that execution, however, to speak at large, in any very positive terms, would, in the periodical critic, be little less than presumptuous quackery. We never yet met with, or heard of, more than one voracious reader who read through a whole dictionary [Rees's Encyclopedia, 1st edition, for example, was the subject of the experiment alluded to], article by article, from great A to crooked Z; and, as "the proof of the pudding" must go according to the vulgar proverb, it is only progressively, by repeated references as necessity or fancy may happen to whet the appetite, that one becomes properly acquainted with the extent and general sufficiency of the respective ingredients. Judging, however, by the degree of examination we have found it practicable to extend to the two parts already published (a sixth of the purposed whole), our opinion would, in this respect, be very favourable. Of the nature of the plan, a few examples, perhaps, will give the reader a better idea than any practicable description, or prospectus. The articles, in general, of course, are short (for it is a dictionary, in the strict sense of the word, that is designed, not an alphabetic abstract of history and biography); but references to the sources of information, where they are requisite, appear to be subjoined. As, for example—

"AARON, or, according to the Arabians, *Harûn Arraschid*, son of Mahdi, a Babylonian Caliph, began to reign in the year 170 of the Hegira, A.D. 780, and died in the year 192 of the Hegira, A.D. 802. He was a valiant and successful warrior, and a distinguished patron of learning, but perfidious towards the conquered, and capricious towards his own subjects. Presents were interchanged between him and Charlemagne. *Theophan. Chronog. ann. 773; Paul. Diacon. l. 24, c. 4; Sigebert, Chron. ann. 802; Pocock's Abul. Pharaj. Hist. Orient.*"

Where a name is comprehensive, as having reference to a race or series, the whole succession is brought into one view, thus—

"ABBASSIDES (*Hist.*), the second line or race of Saracen Caliphs, descended from Abbas, the

uncle of Mahomet, who raised themselves on the ruins of the house of Ommiah, and reigned over Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Africa and Spain. Their empire, which was kept entire until A.D. 910, was completely overthrown A.D. 1258, by the irruption of the Tartars.

## *Chronological Succession of the Abbassid s.*

*Abu'l Abbâs Al Saffah*, grandson of Abbas, the uncle of Mahomet, after the overthrow and death of Merwan, was acknowledged caliph in the year of the Hegira 132, A.D. 742, died 136—746."

And so on with the whole race, thirty-six in number, to its extinction in the year of the Hegira 656, A.D. 1266. So, again—

"ABD'ALLAH (*Hist.*), or, as it is variously written, *Abd'ala, Abd'ollah, Abd'ulla, Abd'ula, &c.*, a name common to many Saracen princes and distinguished persons:"

which follow, in chronological succession, under the respective heads, — *Saracen Princes in Asia of this Name—Saracen Princes in Africa of this Name—Saracen Princes in Europe—Distinguished Persons of this Name.* The whole including seventy-four names, and occupying nearly three 4to. columns, closely printed in small type, with references to the historians, &c. affixed to every name of the respective dynasties.

In the same manner, after—

"AC-COINLU (*Hist.*), or *white sheep*, a family of Turcomans, who reigned in Asia, so called from the ensign they bore,"

follows the *Chronological Succession of the Ac-coinlu*, to their extinction in the year of the Hegira 915, A.D. 1525.

The geographical article ALGIERS, which, in a brief paragraph of two sentences, gives the position, boundaries and territorial division of that country, and to which is subjoined a table of the respective towns, with their modern and ancient names,—is followed by "ALGIERS, the capital;" and that, by a chronological sketch, "*History of Algiers*," from the time of Julius Cæsar, to the expedition of Lord Exmouth in 1816, compressed into less than half a column.

In one of the minor clauses, however, of the article ARABIA, upon which we casually cast an eye, we find an inaccuracy (probably from some error of omission in the press) which renders the passage unintelligible. Under the clause, *Extent, Boundaries and Division*, we had been told that "Arabia was divided, by the ancients, into *Arabia Petraea*, now *Baruab*; *Arabia Deserta*, now *Berjera*; and *Arabia Felix*, now *Aigaman, Aiman, or Jemen.*" But the next clause, or section, stands thus—

"*Principal Towns.*—The principal towns of Arabia Petraea, were Petraea the capital; *Bostra*, now *Bas-sora*; *Medava*, or *Medbah* and *Tor*;—that of Arabia Deserta,



Deserta, or Anna on the Euphrates;—those of Arabia Felix, are Mecca, Medina, Zebid, and Mocha, Batrin, Lahsa, &c."

In this paragraph, the member, "that of Arabia Deserta, or Anna on the Euphrates," as here it stands, inasmuch as it is at all intelligible, is so only to be fallacious,—for it represents "Anna on the Euphrates," and "Arabia Deserta," as convertible terms: whereas, *the town of Anna*, on the Euphrates, is the capital only of *the district Anna*, one of the three principalities into which Arabia Deserta is subdivided.—It behoves the editor of such a work, to look sharp after errors of this description, some occurrences of which, from inaccuracies of the press, are perhaps inevitable in so heavy a labour; and, at least, to notice them in a list of *errata*; for in no species of publication can accuracy be more important, than in those of the present description.

Without the illustration of cuts, any specimen of the Numismatics would be nugatory; but these, we suspect, will not be found the least interesting articles—especially to the antiquary.

The quotations from the Greek and Latin poets, illustrating the different epithets that have been applied to particular countries, &c., and which, in some instances, occupy a very disproportioned space, are the only parts of the general plan of which we are disposed to question the propriety. The only class of students (*authors*, we should say) to whom, we should suppose, these would be particularly acceptable, are those who wish for a royal road to the reputation of classical erudition.

Seven plates of very beautiful engravings, exhibiting 140 historical portraits, including medals from the antique, accompany these two Parts.

*Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur, written by himself.* vol. 1, 8vo.—

Among our many notices of works this month, it would be eminently unjust to pass over these Memoirs. An apology, indeed, is necessary for not being able to afford more space, than merely to recommend them to perusal. They contain matter of much general information respecting the various political events of Europe, from the era of Louis XV. up to the present time. The causes of the several changes and revolutions that have agitated the different states are given, with a distinctness and clearness which none but an actual and observing participator could lay down. It is one of those books, which is not only important in its generation, but whose value will increase with time, and which will be referred to as a treasury of authentic documents, by the historiographer of distant ages.

*Outlines of Philosophical Education, illustrated by the Method of teaching the Logic Class in the University of Glasgow: together with Observations on the Expediency of extending the Practical System to other Academical Establishments, and on the Propriety of mak-*

*ing certain Additions to the Course of Philosophical Education in Universities; by GEO. JARDINE, A.M., F.R.S.E., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in that University.* 8vo. Second edition.—We have great pleasure in noticing this valuable work, and hope that our numerous temporary vocations will allow us future opportunity for more particular remarks. At present, the press of other matter allows us to do little more than make two or three extracts. The very title, probably, will be a *scare-crow* to many; but, we think, a rich treat awaits those who are not to be so repelled. Our first quotation shall be from the preface of these "Outlines," as they are unassumingly called—

"The approbation which the system of practical education has received from the public, has encouraged him (Prof. Jardine) to propose an extension of its principles to three additional classes, which, in his estimation, appear necessary for completing the course of professional study. He has ventured to recommend, that professors should be appointed to give lectures on the philosophy of history, on political economy, and on the improvement of eloquence considered as an art."

The subjects, here alluded to, are more particularly dwelt upon in the last two chapters or sections of the work, *viz.* those on "Means of improving Systems of Education," and on "Professional Education;" but the Professor seems to have forgotten that, in the University of Cambridge, a Professorship of Modern History (the able lectures attached to which *are* [were, at least, in 1820,] *very numerously attended*) was founded by George I. in 1724; and that, in the same university, Lectures on Political Economy, analyzing the causes of national prosperity,—showing by what means this may be augmented or diminished, and assisting the reader of history, by explaining the phenomena of the strength or weakness, and the rise or fall, of states,—have been delivered, since 1816, by G. Pryme, esq., A.M., late Fellow of Trinity College. Our Glasgow Professor, especially, objects to the usual practice of *reading*, adopted by lecturers at universities and elsewhere. We perfectly agree with him, that "a constant reader of written lectures is, in the eye of youth, a sort of mechanical performer; and can seldom avoid becoming tiresome and monotonous in his delivery." Indeed, we recommend the whole passage, (p. 265-7,) though too long for quotation here, to particular attention. To this, we can only add *one* short passage more—

"The great end of philosophical education, however, is not to be attained by a mere theoretical acquaintance with the mental faculties, as explained in lectures, or even by the ablest writers in this department of knowledge. It consists rather in improved habits of directing their several energies; in thinking correctly, in reasoning closely, and in the acquired facility of conducting the various processes of generalization, invention, and communication, by speech, or by writing. A well-educated man, accordingly,



cordingly, is not merely distinguished by his knowledge of particular theories, as to the arrangement and distribution of the powers of the mind, but by the command which he has acquired of his faculties, so as to apply them, as occasion may require, in the prosecution of science, of art, or of business. 'It has been unfortunately forgotten,' says Dr. Barrow, 'that communication of truth is only one-half of the business of education, and is not even the most important half. The most important part is the habit of employing to some good purpose the acquisitions of memory, by the exercise of the understanding about them.'

*Appendix to Euclid's Elements: containing Original Propositions in Geometry, designed for the Young Student, as Exercises under the various Propositions in Euclid's Elements and Data.* By I. NEWTON. 8vo.

—"However, (says the author in his preface), in order to become a geometrician, it is not enough to read Euclid's Elements: the student must have SOMETHING more on which to exercise his ingenuity"—therefore, Mr. Newton presents them with one deduction from each of that great master's propositions: and we will not take upon ourselves to say but that some of these may be *original*. Mr. N. adds, also, 140 promiscuous propositions (which are, perhaps, equally *original*), and some exercises in trigonometry, and a new method of transferring maps, &c. As this volume lay on our up-heaped table, we promised ourselves much enjoyment when we might be able to peruse it. The reader may judge of our disappointment at finding, when the wished-for moment came, little more than a collection of problems, which had been the familiar subjects of our meditation—*lang syne*. To the tyro, then, we commend it; fearing, that if he avail not himself of its contents, no one else will pay much attention to this supplementary Euclid.

*A Catechism on the Works of Creation; intended to assist Parents, or Tutors, in conveying to the Youthful Mind a general Knowledge of the Objects of Nature, with suitable Reflections.* By P. SMITH, A.M., Author of "*A Practical Guide to the Composition of the English Language*," &c. 16mo.

—A Catechism of this—a Catechism of that—when will there be an end of Catechisms? Our present author, in his preface, tells us, "Among the modern improvements in the system of tuition, the introduction of Catechisms on the Arts and Sciences, may justly be regarded as one of great importance, as they contain the most essential branches of knowledge, abridged, &c."—Shall we say *Aye* to this? Certes, the *ayes* have it: but look to that word *abridged*—take special care that these "*dull abridgments*" (epithets which have been applied even to Goldsmith's and Robinson's Histories, &c.) are not driven into the heads of youthful scholars, and the reading classes of society (as Mr. Smith speaks) to the total exclusion of those works from which they are con-

tracted. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which we are obliged to get over the contracted space allotted to this part of our work, Mr. Smith must pardon us for extracting one query, and one answer, from a little book, which he states to be "defective in many respects."

"Q. Does not heat as well as light proceed from the sun? Tell me next what are its properties." Page 9.

"A. The springs that issue from the ground, or from mountains, *percolate through* the different strata of the soil, fructify the earth in all directions, and furnish water to quench our thirst." Page 22.

Is this the way in which these abridgments are to *simplify* the comprehension of science?

*A Manual of Pharmacy.* By W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. *Underwoods*, 1825.—The high reputation of Mr. Brande as one of the first chemists of the day, is sufficient passport to the scientific reader for any work emanating from his pen. The present work appears to be of that intermediate character, between a pharmacopœia and a popular treatise on the virtues of the respective pharmaceutical preparations; which is not only highly interesting to the general reader, but possesses the far more valuable quality, of applying the present advanced state of chemical knowledge to the *modus operandi* of such preparations on the human body. Such a work will not, of course, admit of any extracts in our brief space. But the observations of Mr. Brande on all those substances (according to alphabetical arrangement) which are liable to prove poisonous, are extremely lucid and judicious. And his "*Manual*" has the great merit of being written in a style of simplicity, within the comprehension of any scientific or intelligent reader, instead of being loaded with the technicalities which have hitherto served to obscure many able works on medical science.

*A Letter to the Editors of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal, upon the Correspondence between Sir James Edward Smith and Mr. Lindley, which has lately appeared in that Journal.* By JOHN LINDLEY, Esq., F.L.S. &c. &c.—This pamphlet deserves attention, as exposing that illiberal party-spirit which finds its way into almost every thing in this country—even science. Every botanist in Europe, excepting Sir James E. Smith, allows, it is affirmed, that the French are pre-eminent in that science. Mr. Lindley calls the attention of the public to a new theory of vegetation, by M. Aubert du Petit Thouars, expressing his surprise, that it has not been noticed here by the compilers of elementary works on botany. Sir James E. Smith, it is said, who despises all French works, acknowledges he perused Du Petit Thouars' theory, for the first time, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, yet professes to have had the same opinions, since 1807. Mr. Lindley



ley asks for evidence of this; and warns the president of the Linnæan Society against identifying himself with the heterodox Anti-Linnæists of France. Fired at this remark, Sir James writes a warm rejoinder to Mr. Lindley's reply; and the latter answers it by an attack on the reputation of Sir James Smith; and asserts, that, instead of having the smallest claim to originality, he is, and is generally considered to be, a mere judicious compiler of books, and twenty years behind his contemporaries in botanical knowledge.

*Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the means of promoting its Reception in India.* 8vo.—This semi-volume, of 140 pages, was first printed in America, at the Cambridge (U.S.) University Press, 1824, "in the belief that the information it contains might communicate more distinct views than are generally possessed upon the subject; and that it might assist in giving such a direction to the efforts of Christians to propagate their religion in heathen countries, as shall yield a hope of better success than has been yet experienced."—"The profit to be wholly applied to the purpose of aiding the cause of Christianity in India." It is now, for the same reasons, re-published in England, "for which there is the additional inducement, of a desire to afford those who subscribe to Missionary Societies more authentic information than it is believed they yet possess, of the mode in which their money is expended, and of the extent to which their views are, or are likely to be, realized."

We recommend it to the attentive perusal of those of our countrymen and countrywomen, who employ their zeal, and expend their property, in the pious labours of converting the pagans and idolators of remote regions; and we think they will meet with some facts (some of them a little startling, perhaps,) which may tend to shew that neither their bountiful subscriptions, nor the labours of the missionaries themselves, are always employed in the way best calculated for the advancement of their righteous object. What kind of Christianity, what purity of text, or accurate simplicity of Christian faith and doctrine, are likely to be produced by translations of translations, from translations of other translations, from language to language, *ad infinitum* (see p. 9 to 13), may breed, we should think, some doubt. But what shall we say to the following alleged fact, relative to the expedients by which the trade of translation appears to be sometimes promoted!

"A very extraordinary circumstance respecting one of the Serampore versions was related to me by the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, whom I had frequent opportunities of seeing in Calcutta, just before his return to the United States, and to whom I refer you for the confirmation of the following statement. The Kun-kun language is described by the Serampore Mis-

sionaries as spoken on the western coast of India, somewhere, I think, between Bombay and Goa, and into this language they have made considerable progress in translating the Scriptures. But Mr. Bardwell declared to me, and, as he informed me, to the Serampore Missionaries themselves, that, after all the inquiries which he and his brethren had made respecting it, both amongst Europeans and natives, *no traces of such a language could be found.*"

This system of manufacturing commodities, for which there is no market, may answer the purposes of the mere operative manufacturer well enough (for him it works well, so long as he gets his wages;) but those whose capital is to be employed, either in the commerce of the world, or of piety and benevolence, should calculate a little, we conceive, by inquiry into facts, upon the probable vent and returns for their commodity.

There are many other topics, relative to which the work before us is no less likely to awaken profitable investigation: for the correspondence has arisen out of the statement of no less than twenty heads of inquiry. Several of these having direct reference to Unitarian Missionaryship, may, perhaps, be somewhat distasteful to more orthodox zeal. But the facts are neither more nor less provable, whether stated by one of those Christians who endeavour to reconcile their faith to their reason, or of those who endeavour to reconcile their reason to their faith. The zeal for conversion of the idolatrous seems to be equal in both; and the facts, it is to be observed, are so circumstantially stated, as to be sufficiently open to confutation, if erroneous; and the numbers are not small of those, who must have alike the means of detecting whatever may be fallacious, and an interest in such detection. But there is yet another head (a Janus head) of inquiry, relative to which the zeal for proselytizing has, hitherto, rather impeded than assisted all inquiry; but, without which, we very much suspect, that no proper direction can be given to that zeal, and no beneficial results can be effected:—namely, what is the actual state of *morals* among the Hindoos, &c. in their unconverted blindness? and what the state of morals in that portion of Christian population with which conversion would be likely to bring them into more intimate communion? The author of "A Voice from India" talks of the general purity and simplicity of the native Indian population in these respects,—of a people, "with few irregularities, and scarcely any vices;" and asks, "shall we give them in exchange our many vices, or our very few virtues?" And though we do not give implicit credence to his brief generalities, because it is evident he writes under the influence of party views, and for a political purpose: yet we cannot withhold our conviction, that mere creeds and ceremonies are not Christianity; and that there are persons, and masses even of persons, denominated Christians,



Christians, and probably believing themselves so to be, who, in all practical essentials, are much more remote from genuine Christianity than many and many a poor unenlightened pagan, who bows before the altar of idolatry, and sees the God of All in the distorted sculpture of his imagined attributes.

1. *The Progress of Dissent; containing Observations on the remarkable and amusing Passages of that Article in the Sixty-first Number of the Quarterly Review: addressed to the Editor, by A NONCONFORMIST.* 8vo. —2. *A Vindication of the New Translation and Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul, from the Strictures in the Fifty-ninth Number of the Quarterly Review: with an Appendix of Extracts from the Writings of eminent Divines of the Church of England, on the History of the Creation and Fall, on Justification, and on the Inspiration of the Apostles.* By the Rev. T. BELSHAM. 8vo. —The dogmatic and fantastic bigotry, and the intemperate aberration from every thing like Christian candour and moderation, which distinguish, so invariably, the politico-theological tirades (for criticisms they cannot be called) of the Quarterly Junta, may naturally be expected to arm a host of controversialists, who find it not very difficult to take the vantage-ground against such antagonists, and convert the weapons of defence into missiles of much more galling attack. This, the Nonconformist does, in particular, with an efficiency by no means diminished by the good-humour and urbanity with which his warfare is conducted. His shafts strike home; but they are not the random-shot of fury, whose object is alone the extent of havoc and destruction; nor is it with poisoned arrows that he wounds—they are the weapons of fair and honourable warfare; and if the wounds should fester, the virus is in the humour, and the conscience of the victim. Were we to treat this pamphlet as it merits, we should give it ample space: for it is a specimen much too rare of the temper with which controversy upon points especially with which religion and conscience pretend to have any thing to do, ought to be maintained; and though sometimes the author attempts more than he accomplishes in the difficult and delicate management of the weapons of raillery, and loses sight of the nice discriminations between serious and ironical gravity,—and though the tedious “Fable,” as it is called, (p. 77 to 87) is a puerile failure of attempt to veil historical argument in the amusing form of apologue,—yet the pamphlet, upon the whole, exhibits no inconsiderable portion, either of discriminative intellect, or of a due, though by no means affected or elaborate attention to the graces of composition. A single passage may illustrate the general spirit of the “Observations.” The author is speaking of the acknowledged great learning that is to be found among the ministers of the esta-

blished church, and the comparatively humble and restricted attainments of the dissenting ministry. He informs us, that during a temporary residence “in one of the university cities,” he “entered one of the principal churches;” the deportment of the minister, and his manner of conducting the service, he very characteristically describes. The next service he attended “was at a meeting-house, but not of his own denomination,”—of the minister, and the performance of the service at which, he gives also an interesting description. (See p. 59 to 63.) The result of the comparative impressions is thus candidly and temperately stated:

“Judge the individuals by their vocation, and there is no comparison; and, notwithstanding the high patronage and worldly influence of the endowed Church, dissent must necessarily spring up in the very shadow of her domes, her minarets, and spires, if her ministry is to remain so culpably inefficacious. Such reflections gave me deep regret; not that I would have the one church worse, but the other much better; and I did not reach my resting-place without some desires, which I know were sincere, and hope were devotional, that a church, which had been a grand instrument in the Reformation, and which is still a principal feature in the Protestant bulwarks of Christendom, might yet contribute, as she ought, to the instruction and salvation of a lost world.”

If this be an antagonist to the church of England, he is a candid and liberal antagonist; such an enemy as may more profitably be attended to than a thousand flattering friends, or a myriad of such ambiguous panegyrists and scurrilous vindicators as the writers of the Quarterly Review.

One passage more will shew that the writer is not incompetent to a higher style of composition, where the occasion may require or justify it. He is noticing the pretended tolerance and liberality of *The Church of the Quarterly Review*: liberality, which “our Nonconformist” accurately enough observes, “would satisfy any church, whether Papal or Mahomedan:—‘You shall judge for yourselves; but we must decide on your ability to judge aright.’”—Such liberality as kindled the fires of Smithfield, &c.

“It is Intolerance, gaunt and terrible in her form, with baleful fires gleaming in her eyes, and sulphureous vapour steaming from her lips, and decrees, bulls, and anathemas lodged in her hand; with the phantom Superstition on the one side, lifting her sightless eye-balls to heaven; and the imp Bigotry on the other, bearing the branding-iron, the faggot, and the fetter-lock; that has gone over the world, like the monsoon of the desert, blighting every thing she touched, withering up the energies of man, and expelling light, liberty, and hope from his earthly habitation!”

The detections of the silly lack-grammar puerilities, affectations, and downright nonsense, in the style of the Reviewer, are happy and amusing; and will not, we should suppose, be felt as the least galling part of the “Observations.”



*Somatopsychonologia* — showing that the *Proofs of Body, Life and Mind, considered as distinct Essences, cannot be deduced from Physiology, but depend on a distinct sort of Evidence:—being an Examination of the Controversy concerning Life, carried on by MM. Laurence, Abernethy, Rennell and others.* By PHILOSTRATUS. 8vo.—This very ingenious, learned and argumentative pamphlet may be regarded as a phenomenon in the controversial hemisphere, maintaining, at once, the freedom of scientific discussion, and the infallible orthodoxy of the Roman Catholic Church; defending, with the same breath, the physiological materialism of Mr. Laurence's anathematized and excommunicated Lectures, and the doctrinal decrees of Popes and Cardinals. Where there is a startling degree of paradox, however, there is frequently, also, a considerable admixture of truth; and perhaps Philostratus is not far from being right when he maintains, that "the very inference, that a philosophical deduction from physiology, in favour of an immaterial principle, is necessary to the support of Christianity," betrays a certain degree of scepticism in those who contend for it. Those who are afraid that Christianity can be endangered by the researches of science, or the results of scientific analysis and disquisition, can, in fact, be themselves only half-believers in Christianity.

"In short," (says our author,) "while I believe, on the one hand, with MM. Laurence, Gall, Spurzheim and others, that every distinct faculty of the mind has its appropriate organ, as much as the senses have; nevertheless, I do not, *in limine*, mean to identify the *Organism*, either with the *Life* which moves it, or with the *Mind*, which, by the mysterious intervention of the two former, becomes acquainted with the external world."—"Imagine, then, my surprise," continues he, a little further on, "that this doctrine should be declared in danger from any fancied inferences from a Lecture on Anatomy at the College of Surgeons of London! and that the counteraction of this imagined danger should be undertaken on the half-intelligible principles of psychology, which certain ingenious persons have laboured to extract from the medical writings of M. Hunter!!!"

In truth, our "good Catholic" would have us leave the physiologists to the free exercise of their material inquiries, and not disturb, with the hue-and-cry of heresy, the dissecting-rooms and schools of anatomy. Some of our Protestant readers may, perhaps, not be less surprised to hear, from the lips of a zealous advocate of the Infallible Church, that he "questions much whether the belief in any doctrine, or abstract principle, has much influence on human conduct; or that, at least, the proportion of natural benevolence, which any individual possesses, furnishes a much stronger motive." We know not how we should answer to conscience for not quoting the whole of the note, p. 91, from which this is extracted, if we did not here, as in every department of our miscellany, feel the pinch

of that contracted space to which we are limited. But we must not, in justice, deny a line or two to the acknowledgment, that the better-informed among these bigoted Catholics are, every now and then, putting Protestant liberality to the blush; and that, as in the present instance, not merely upon topics in which unjust proscriptions against themselves can be considered as giving them an interested or party feeling.

*Observations on the Management of Trusts for the Care of Turnpike Roads, as regards the Repair of the Road, the Expenditure of the Revenue, and the Appointment and Quality of Executive Officers. And upon the Nature and Effect of the present Road Law of this Kingdom; illustrated by Examples from a Practical Experience of Nine Years.* By JOHN LOUDON M'ADAM. 8vo.—Whatever may be the advantages and the disadvantages of Mr. M'Adam's system of street-laying (and these are in a fair way of being demonstrated by the best of all logic—the test of experience), the superiority of his system of road-making (or, at least, the system he acts upon) is now, we believe, but little question. There is, however, sufficient, even in the title-page of this thin volume, to account, in some degree, for the hostility which every project of his, and even his very name, has to encounter. Here is an inquiry set on foot, which affects personal interests, local influences, and local prejudices,—from the squireships that preside at boards of commissioners, to the very turnpike-men who receive the twopenny or the twelvepenny tolls at the gates. Mr. M'Adam is a sort of radical reformer in the St. Stephens' of tolls and turnpikes: is it surprising that the whole immaculate tribe of commissioners, contractors, surveyors, receivers, &c. &c. should be filled with loyal abhorrence against his very name? No doubt, the system "works well" with them, though millions of public debt have been contracted under its operation, and perpetual jobs are draining, for the support of it, the public purse, and averting into its channels the contributions that should relieve the necessities of the indigent and the decrepid. Shall not they, then, defend the laws and the constitution which secure to them such blessings—or, if there be a lurking suspicion that such defence is impracticable, shall they not endeavour to destroy the daring innovator who would impugn them?—Mr. M'Adam is such an innovator. He has the presumption to think, that our all-perfect laws, in these respects, are not so good as they ought to be:—that they attend to those things that ought not to be attended to, and leave unattended to those things that ought to be attended to.

He thinks it would be well,

"If, instead of attempting to regulate the form of wheels, and the weights carried, (which every one who knows the nature of a good road and its construction,



struction, must consider of very little comparative consequence,) the Legislature would take measures to prevent local interest from diverting the money paid by the public traveller from its proper object, and would, as in all other cases, make the administration of the public money levied at toll-gates, amenable to some impartial tribunal."

He wants "the Legislature and the Government to unite in inquiring into the real evils of the present Road Laws," and talks (what a Radical!) of "a saving of, at least, half a million annually," by a better system.

Mr. M'Adam, however, is like the whole multitude of particular remonstrators and complainers,—he is a radical only at north-north-west: when the wind is in any other quarter of the compass, he cannot see a hawk from a hernshaw:—that part of the law and practice which he has had occasion to look into and understand, he finds to be very bad; but all the rest, which he has not looked into, and knows nothing about, he takes upon common rumour, to be transcendantly good.

"The existing Road Laws do, in fact, form a singular exception to the admirable spirit of British Legislation, which, while it restrains carefully the power to do evil, in those entrusted with authority, and lays upon all other Public Trustees the heavy weight of responsibility, at the same time affords every encouraging inducement to their zealous exertions in the behalf of the Country. In the regulations for maintaining the Public Roads, and expending the vast revenue assigned to them, the power to do evil is as unrestrained and unlimited, as the temptations are numerous: while all really patriotic exertions are cramped and paralyzed by the pressure of an injudicious system of laws, and by the host of enemies which is constantly opposed to all good management; from the indulgence afforded by a state of anarchy and misrule, to the gratifications of vanity or of self-interest."

We advise our readers, however, to look into this matter, in common with others; and we should not be very much disposed to enter into recognizances, that some or other of them would not be led to look somewhat deeper into the evil than Mr. M'Adam himself has done.

*Kean v. O.P. What can be said for Kean? with a view to future O. P. Occurrences, and a Glance at the Case of Miss Foote. By A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS. 8vo.*—With respect to the Question, we are disposed to think that enough has been said already. With respect to O.P.'s, we are disposed for no more rows about them. And with respect to his glances, we advise the *Ancient* not to direct them toward Miss Foote, as we suspect that the youngsters have not yet quite done with her.

*The Vision of Hades; or, the Region Inhabited by the departed Spirits of the Blessed. With Cursory Notes, Theological and Metaphysical. To which is now added, The Vision of Noös. 12mo.*—This is one of those works which provokingly disappoint one, by raising expectations in title-page and MONTHLY MAG. No. 408.

preface, which the contents do not satisfy. There is, it is true, some very pretty writing in it—some descriptions of the imaginary regions of angels, saints and martyrs, at the beginning, that would slide very well, as descriptive embellishments of something better, into blank verse. But the preface had told us—(*fortold*, not *foretold*—for an announcement cannot be said to *foretell*, when nothing comes *after*) that, "The notes on Hades might convey some information not to be obtained without labour;" and as the notes are three or four times as long as the text, we looked in them for the fruits of a laborious research into oriental and occidental lore, sacred, profane and apochryphal, classical and Gothic—the traditions of Rabbinical divinity, and the sublime mysticism of the Platonists, &c. &c.; but, alas! in all this save-labour accumulation of notes, and notes upon notes, we found little but what, in our boyish days, we had previously picked up from such authors as Sherlock, and Tillotson, and Stackhouse and Doddridge, &c., which, in our grandmother's days, used to constitute a pious old lady's library. Now and then, indeed, a classic Lexicon, or a Hebraist, is quoted for the meaning of a word; and we have one reference to Hayward's Hierarchy of Angels, and one etymological excursion from the word Hell to "the Saxon Hillan, or Helan, to hide," and to "Holl, a cavern," which show how little the author knows about the Hela, or Hella, the goddess of death, or the grave, or of the Hades, or place of souls, of our Saxon forefathers. The book is, in fact, nothing but a pretty little pseudo-religious toy—a specimen of what we should call the dandyism of devotion. It may please, however, a multitude of readers. Light reading for serious people, who think it a more rational recreation for immortal souls to devote their spare time to romances, which picture to us those abodes of blessed spirits, relative to which "Revelation has given us no description," than to such as bring us acquainted with the hearts and passions and principles of our fellow mortals, as exist and act in the real intercourses of life.

*Scenes in Palestine; or, Dramatic Sketches from the Bible. To which is added, The Fair Avenger; or, the Destroyer Destroyed: an Academic Drama. By I. F. PENNIE, 12mo.*—"Should this work be fairly brought before the public," says the author in his preface, "it will then appear whether the enlightened world be weary of scriptural subjects,—to use the words of a celebrated clerical poet respecting The Royal Minstrel, or not." But of this he proceeds to tell us he despairs altogether.

"For while the professedly-religious Reviews and Magazines, as well as the literary and the gay, have, by all the ways and means in their power, given to blasphemous and licentious works the greatest notoriety



riety they could possibly bestow, by again and again dragging them and their worthless authors from that obscurity and neglect, into which they had otherwise speedily fallen, before the public; *The Royal Minstrel*, an epic, founded on one of the most sublime and interesting portions of Sacred History, has been scornfully passed by, as totally unworthy to find a place in their luminous pages. The *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, the *Monthly*, the *British*, nay the whole circle of Reviews and host of Magazines,—with the exception, and that only as far as regards my *last* poem, of some few of the minor periodicals,—have shut me entirely from their pages; and although warmly solicited by many respectable friends from various quarters, never condescending [ed] to notice any of the productions that have, alas! for me, *untimely* fallen from my pen."

Shocking partiality! And, yet, let us tell the neglected author, that, but for the urgency of this appeal, and one stroke of good sense in the passage we have quoted, on the mock-morality of those who give publicity to profligate publications, by quotation and canting censure,\* we might, very probably, in pure kindness, have been just as partial as our brethren, and have suffered *Scenes in Palestine* to sink as quietly into oblivion as *The Royal Minstrel* seems to have done: for if "scriptural subjects" can yield us no better poetry than the volume before us, no wonder that "the enlightened world" should "be weary" of them. If we may be pardoned for playing upon the author's name, we would not give a penny a score for these Pennie poems. Let us take a specimen, the very first passage in the book.

"The sun looks out betwixt the golden clouds that curtain his pavilion, on the top of yon proud mountain."

Would any mortal ear, without assistance from the printer's finger-counting skill in the division of the lines, discover that this was meant for verse? This is from Cain. We open the book hap-hazard at another place. Let us see what fortune gives us here. O!—'tis "Absalom." We take the first speech again:

"My father thinks, good easy man, that I came here only to perform an act of pure devotion. But it was not for that—"

\* The pretended censors themselves cannot but be aware that these condemning quotations—these proffered nibblings at the forbidden fruit—these coquettings with the blandishments they affect to repel, increase the circulation of their own *moral* pages, which are bought with avidity for the flavour they furnish of what they tell us we ought not to taste. Nor is the operation less favourable to the works condemned. A circumstance, illustrative of this, was communicated to us, some time ago, by the publisher of a certain literary and political periodical. A work of peculiarly immoral tendency had been most furiously assailed in the paper alluded to, and the censure supported by ample quotations of the most objectionable passages. The censorial paper had, in consequence, an extended sale; and, a few days after, the author of the censured publication waited personally on the editor, thanked him for his very handsome *puff*, and left advertisements (well paid for of course) for insertion in the future numbers of his journal.

The reader, perhaps, has perceived, from this second quotation, that the author is as original in his language as he is harmonious; and we may venture to pronounce, that he is quite as brilliant in his imaginative faculty. And yet Mr. Pennie thinks, that, neglected as he has hitherto been, he has "greater reason than Milton to exclaim, *I am fallen on evil times!*" Indeed, and indeed, Mr. Pennie, you are no Milton; nor, in the regions of Parnassus, if such an office were requisite, would you be permitted to be his torch-bearer. Be very grateful to the reviewing fraternity, and hold it as a sufficient reward for your boasted virtue of "never having offended against church or state," that they have hitherto suffered you to remain unnoticed. There are millions of "good easy men," we trust, in this loyal nation, who can plead the same negation in their favour: but the Miltonic wreath would not furnish a leaf a-piece for all of them. Nor can we afford another line for you, though you should write as many dramas as *Lopez de Vega*, and a score of sacred epics into the bargain.

*Sayings and Doings considered; with On-Dits, Family Memoirs, &c. &c. Svo. Pamph.*—If the novelist "wove" no better in his "workshop" than the rhymester in *his*, he would hardly be worth the paper and print employed in lampooning him. Nor are the "On-Dits" much better than the satire. The ode, or lyric rhapsody, or whatever the author may choose to call it, "To Mina," thus begins:

"Mina! for thy heart and arm  
To friendship and to valour dear!—  
Why sleeps Poesy's wild charm  
Amid her Biscay's forest drear;  
Nor strikes the lyre,  
The patriot fire,  
Kindling the wrapt chords along!"

Poesy's wild charm sleeping for a heart and arm! and patriot fire kindling along wrapt chords! Really, in our estimation, sleeping or waking, Poesy seems to have little to do with this weaver of rhymes:—we should call them, unintelligible prosings.

*Peak Scenery; or, the Derbyshire Tourist. By E. RHODES, Svo.*—Who has ever visited Derbyshire, and does not dwell upon the inspiring recollections of the sublime and beautiful scenery of nature! For ourselves, they have many a time and oft afforded food, both for our waking and our sleeping dreams; and we retrace every hill and valley, river, rill and dingle, in our mind, with renewed delight. What, then, must be our pleasure in travelling through these scenes, in imagination, with a poet and a painter! both of which Mr. Rhodes intrinsically is—or he could not so distinctly pourtray landscapes, that become, in his description, present to the eye, while feelings of admiration and delight impress them still more deeply. Nor is it the reader only who has been in Derbyshire who will



be gratified by this volume: for it does not consist of description alone; it contains much interesting narrative, biography, history and miscellaneous matter, which render it equally amusing and instructive.

*Lines written for the Benefit of the Inhabitants of the Island of Portland.*—This is a little work of about twenty pages, of which the subject is interesting, and the object benevolent. The little episode of Eliza appeals to the best affections of the heart.

*Sayings and Doings; or, Sketches from Real Life. Second Series. 3 vols. 12vo.*—The former series of this work is so well known, that it may well account for the speedy appearance of the second; and we must do the author the justice of acknowledging, that, for interest in several of the characters, whimsicality of expression, and happy transition from the serious to the comic, he stands almost unrivalled. But *his* sketches from real life appear to us, not only to be, occasionally, outrageous caricatures, but even creations of splenetic satire, rather suggested with a view to discrediting parties and opinions, than to enlarge our knowledge of human nature, or correct the vices of the age. Occasionally, however, his satire is well pointed—as, for example, against the practice of introducing children to the table after dinner: yet we doubt whether even this would not have been quite as likely to be operative, with less of offensive exaggeration of their manners. Not less were we disgusted with the contemptuous caricatures of persons feigned to be at the head of academies, and the gross delineations of the ignorance and vulgarity of the wives and daughters of persons so situated. The supper-table of Mr. Tickle might do for a broad-grin farce. But, even in such a buffoonery, the scene ought to be laid remote from the metropolis. Nor is it to his assumed characters alone that we object. The author chooses to drop, every now and then, the thread of his narrative, and identify himself with his own fictions. He must tell us, in his own person, that writers for the daily and periodical press, having no opportunities of associating with the higher orders of society, must therefore, of necessity, “ridicule and vilify the best of people:” meaning, as he takes care to let us know, the titled and the great, without exception. Such are the writers, he tells us, who assert, that “vice and dissipation (*which, in truth, flourish more in the middling and lower classes than any where else*) [Qy. How many wheres are there beside?]—are the exclusive characteristics of the best-born and best-bred part of the British population.”

Surely, though this author puts not his name in his title-page, he knows where to find the circles among whom he may deem it profitable not to wear the mask. Yet there are passages, in these volumes, which might lead one to suspect that he is not himself very familiar with what he would

call the best society, or could not very well discriminate between those who compose it, and a very different class. An innocent country youth, who has been introduced to a family of distinction, is taken, by them, to the Opera, where the ladies are thrown into ecstasy by those pirouettes of the dancers, which had shocked the young man's modesty:—this is made the subject for a SKETCH of real life, in which the modest Welsted hears, to his infinite amazement, as well he might, “a conversation amongst the party”—[a party of our author's own *best of people*—of the *best-born, best-bred part of the British population!!!*]—“relative to the kept-mistresses of married men, who shared, with their ‘protectors,’ the fronts of the best boxes in the Theatre, while the wives and daughters of the hoary rakes sat opposite, and witnessed the debasing exhibition. He saw, too, with wonder, men conversing with females in the pit, whose character and profession, *even to the unpracticed eye of Welsted*, were unequivocal,—and then, without the semblance of concealment, or a change of place, turning to their wives and sisters (or, at all events, the wives and sisters of their friends), and addressing them in precisely the same manner (perhaps on the same subject), as that which they had adopted towards their unfortunate associates of the preceding minute.”—Pretty well this, for one who had proclaimed the great to be the only good, and vice and profligacy to be, almost, the exclusive attributes of the middling and lower orders! There is more in the same strain, about masquerades having gone as much out of fashion as powder and two-pronged forks,—because vice has become so flagrant and general, as to disdain to wear a mask!

But, in spite of the wit and talent of the author, we are tired of following him through caricatures, whose ingenuity consists in distortion, and satire that degenerates into lampoon.

*The Writer's Clerk; or, The Humours of the Scottish Metropolis. 3 vols. 12mo.*—This is a novel not of the first order. The incidents are common-place, and the dialogues and descriptions of character unentertaining. As novels, unless of a very superior class, are not likely to be interesting to the generality of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, we suppose we shall be readily excused for not giving a detailed account of what we have read with very little pleasure.

*Illustrations of Lying in all its Branches. By Mrs. OPIE, in 2 vols. 12mo.*—Mrs. Opie's name is too well known, for any work she may produce not to be read with avidity. When such is the case, how deep is the responsibility of moral obligation! This work is rightly entitled. The author explains the different methods of deception, and classes them all under the primary denomination of “Lying,”—of which



which her general definition is *an intention to deceive*. She then proceeds to comment on the various modes, adopted by the world in its daily communications, wherein this "intention to deceive" is glaringly conspicuous. The illustrations are written with her usual success. Each tale tells home; and perhaps there will be little difficulty in concluding with Mrs. Opie, that "lying is the most common of all vices." Some of the extracts also from Lord Bacon, Addison, Johnson, Haworth, &c., as extracts, are good, and in the book-making way do well enough; but we wish that Mrs. Opie had stopped here, and omitted her martyrologies, with their disputed statements and controversial bearings. These, we think, farther than the brief statements necessary to the thread of history, should be reserved for works professedly of a theological description. In a work of this description, they narrow the utilities, by contracting its circulation within the limits of sectarianism.

*Tales of Ardennes.* By DERWENT CONWAY: 1 vol. 8vo.—This little work, amusing and interesting in itself, is somewhat in the style of "Highways and Byeways," and is not much inferior in point of writing—being elegant, natural and descriptive. The death of Agnes, in the "Confessions of Camille du Fay," is full of deep and tender pathos; and we wish the author such success as may tempt him further to extend his travels whereby the fire-side worshippers may be benefitted as well as amused.

*Boyle's Fashionable Court and Country Guide and Town Visiting Directory, corrected for April 1825: containing an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Names and Places of Abode (with the Family Names of the Nobility), in Town and Country, of all the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fashion. To which are added, the Inns of Court, &c.: with a List of Coffee Houses, &c.; a List of Institutions and Public Establishments, &c.* E. BOYLE and SON, No. 1, Leicester-Square.—We announce with pleasure the customary Spring Edition of this most useful work, rendered still more useful by the additions and improvements now included. That its circulation should increase at every edition, we are not surprised, since there can be scarcely an individual in any condition of life—permanent, resident, or temporary visitant of the metropolis—to whom this little book may not sometimes be necessary, always useful.

#### FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

##### FRANCE.

The 5th Edition of an "*Exposition du Système du Monde*," by the Count de Laplace, revised and augmented by the author, is ably, though briefly reviewed, by M. Francœur, in the January number of the "*Revue Encyclopédique*." In the 6th chapter of the last book, M. de Laplace makes some reflections upon the errors

from which the most exalted genius is not exempt. He has proved in his "*Mécanique Céleste*," that the motions of the planets and their satellites fulfil conditions, that assure the eternity of their duration, and fix the limits of their variations: but Newton, whose name requires no distinctive epithet, to whose research (extraordinary as it may seem) this had not been revealed, thought that the heavenly bodies continually became more irregular in their movements; and that, indeed, the intervention of divine power would be necessary to restore order to the system. It is worthy of remark, that the *Litterati*, among whom Count Laplace dwells, assert "that literature is not less advanced than science, by his exertions."

*Collection des Constitutions, Chartes et Lois, &c. Collection of the Fundamental Constitutions, Charters and Laws of the People of Europe, and the Two Americas; by Messrs. P. A.; DUFOU J. B. DUVERGIER, and J. GUEDET, advocates of the "Cour Royale" at Paris.* 6 vols.

How happy the idea (though not quite original), in an age in which political science holds a situation "so high advanced," to attempt, in one glance, to comprize the constitutions of the chief people of two worlds. But the authors of this important collection have not only given accounts of the policy by which nations are now governed, but have sought out the first principles of their laws, and followed them up to their full development.

*La France, l'Emigration, et les Colons.—France, Emigration, and the Colonies.* By M. DE PRADT, late Archbishop of Malines, (Mechlin), Paris, 2 vols.

Sagacity the most perfect, animated by the highest zeal for justice, and by patriot love, is called for in discussing a question of such general interest.

All these requirements are found in M. De Pradt, whose work will conciliate the approbation of all impartial minds, will convince the followers of common sense, and will, perhaps, remove the prejudices of ignorance, upon a subject, whose solution lays not at every man's door.

*Euvres de Boileau Despreaux. Works of Boileau Despreaux, with a Commentary.* By M. DE SAINT-SURIN: ornamented with 12 plates, after new Designs; Paris, 4 vols, 8vo.—Boileau, perhaps the most perfect of modern Authors, was the man who best knew, and imitated the ancients; but, the French Academy covered itself with ridicule, by adjudging its prize to Marmontel, for a poetical epistle, in which Boileau was depicted as a mere dull imitator.—Become the censor of the follies of his age, and the law-giver of the Phocian mountain, Boileau's works contain a multitude of passages and allusions, which, without a commentator's aid, it is impossible to understand: M. de Saint-Surin thinks that his edition will satisfy every wish; but, alas, like other commentators,



commentators, he leaves us in the lurch, even in our "utmost need."

An unedited MS. of the celebrated Fenelon, has lately been found buried among the archives of the establishment of St. Anne, in the town of Cambrai. The discovery of this M.S. is due to the enlightened researches of Dr. Le Gray, perpetual secretary of the Society of Emulation, of the city of Cambrai. It was composed by Fenelon, in the year 1702, and is entitled, *Reponse de l'Archevêque de Cambrai au Mémoire qui lui a été envoyé sur le Droit du joyeux avenement.*

## AMERICA.

United States.—*Letters from Paris, on the Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution, &c.* By W. C. Somerville; Baltimore, 1822, 8vo. If this American should revisit France, he would write differently; altogether Mr. Somerville's work is too republican for the European market.

*Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York.* New-York, 8vo.—This is a periodical, the nature of which is pointed out by its title; sold in London, by John Miller, New-Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and in Paris, by Baillièrre, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine.

Haiti.—*De St. Domingo, et de son Indépendance. Of St. Domingo, and of its Independence;* by M. Dogneaux, creole and planter, Pamphlet, published in Paris, in May 1824. Re-printed at Port-au-Prince, with marginal Notes; digested by two young Haitians.—Haiti, September 1824. 4to.—The notes form a complete refutation to the system of M. Dagneaux; and more of arrangement in the fine ideas of the young Haitians, would have given us a discourse to be compared with the eloquence and energy of ancient times.

Columbia.—*Observaciones de J. T. sobre la ley de Manumission del sobrano Congruo de Colombia. Observations on the Law of Manumission, published by the Sovereign Congress of Colombia;* by JEROME TORRES, Bogota, 1822, 4to.—This is a short commentary on that act of Congress, which, while it secures progressive freedom to the slave, prevents the licentious abuse of liberty, by preparatory instruction.

## ASIA.

*Verhandeligen, &c. Acts and Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Batavia, for 1823. T. IX., Batavia, 1824.*—Printed at the Government Press—contains, besides an account of the state and proceedings of the "Academy," four interesting Memoirs:—the first, by Prof. Reinwardt, "On the height and situation of some mountains of Java;" presents some curious observations, on the temperature of the Island, its geognosy, and the products of its mountains: the second, by Mr. Van Stevenhoven, is a topographical, statistical, and political description of Palembang: and, the third and fourth are, botanical articles, communicated by Dr. Blume.

## DENMARK.

*Dansk Ordbog, &c.—Danish Dictionary,*

published at the direction of the Society of Science, Copenhagen, from 1793 up to the present time; 4to, at first printed by Moeller, then by Schultz, and, since 1820, by POPP, MOELLER, and KIOEPFING.—This work, though principally adapted to local convenience, cannot but prove interesting to every philologist. It will rank with the great *Dictionary of the Spanish Academy*, Madrid, 6 vols. folio, 1726 to 1739: the long expected *New Dictionary of the French Academy* the Italian *De la Cruscan Dictionary*.—Nothing can equal the authenticity of works emanating from such tribunals. To this is owing the superiority of these over the laborious compilations of private diligence; as our great *Dictionary*, by JOHNSON; the *German Dictionary*, by ADELUNG; the *Polish*, by LINDE; the *Portuguese*, by MORALES SILVA, &c. The Copenhagen work which is now announced is, most probably, very far from perfect; but, it has the sanction of a truly learned Society, and may be regarded as an authority, as far as it goes. It was commenced in 1777, and has, yet, only advanced to the letter M.; but it is greatly to be lamented, that the same plan has not been steadily and constantly pursued.

## SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—While Baron Reuterholm was at the head of affairs, he amassed a valuable collection of Historical and Political Manuscripts, which, to the Swedish historiographer of the epoch 1772 to 1792, will be found invaluable.

Swedish literature has not much to boast of, in the line of the tragic drama: nevertheless, Baron Akerhielm is supposed to be the author of a tragedy, lately produced, entitled "*Waldemar*," which has met with deserved success.

## SPAIN.

The "Autographic Journals of the Voyages of Christopher Columbus, and of several other illustrious navigators" that have been preserved with religious zeal in the Escorial; which, up to the present time, nobody had been allowed to inspect, have now been ordered, by the king, to be published. This work will be a great accession to the science of geography.

## GERMANY.

It is asserted, in the official gazette of Berlin, that in the course of the seven years, between 1816 and 1822, there has been a mortality, throughout the Prussian states, of 2,138,024 persons only; while the births have been 3,346,412: so that the population had an increase of 1,208,388, of which number 237,470 were illegitimate. The total population of the Prussian States, comprizing the military, amounted, at the end of 1822 to 11,663,177.

Halle.—The first number of a work has just been published, entitled the "*Physiological Journal*." It consists of researches into the nature of man, of animals, and plants.



## FINE ARTS.

[It with great satisfaction that we learn, from the recent discussions in Parliament, that the Royal Academy and its exhibition are likely to be removed from their present inconvenient rooms at Somerset House; that those rooms are to be given up to the Royal Society; and a proper Museum, for the accommodation of the Fine Arts, is to be erected in a central and eligible situation.]

*Society of British Artists.* Second Exhibition.—BEFORE this article will meet the public eye, the above exhibition will be also opened to it; and, we have little doubt, will afford great satisfaction to those who have encouraged its early efforts, and great pleasure to the lovers of the Fine Arts in general.

Previous to speaking of the pictures and statuary (which we were permitted to visit on the day appointed for private view), we will give a brief outline of this society, as it is possible that many of our readers, especially, those at a distance from the metropolis, may still be strangers to it: a duty which is the more imperative upon us, because, unlike to the general character of infant institutions, it appears in a very short time to have arisen to maturity, and to have combined, with the celerity of youthful growth, the hardihood and stability of manhood.

It had been long evident, that the Royal Academy was utterly unequal to the exhibition of those numerous works of art, poured annually into its rooms, from which circumstance, despite of all the pains taken in selecting the best, and in arranging them when selected, numbers of meritorious pictures were ill-placed, and numbers below mediocrity obtruded on the eye. In addition to this evil may be added the still greater, that this national exhibition was not a place of sale, from which circumstance, the most material benefit required by the artist was in a great measure denied, and the establishment of a public mart evidently a desideratum. To a very considerable degree this want was supplied by the British Institution, opened about fifteen years ago, for that express purpose, by its noble governors. But as this establishment, of late, closed so early in the Spring as to shut out a considerable influx of wealthy visitors of the metropolis, and the number of artists fostered under its wings increased, the necessity of making provision for a school so extended became more apparent, it was evident that a third place of exhibition, combining the character of the other two, was required in the country.

Under this view of the case, two or three spirited artists ventured to call a meeting of such of their brethren as were free to obey the call, from being unconnected with other societies, and of such talent, as to merit public attention to their works wherever they might be placed. We believe, the three distinguished landscape painters, Glover, Hosland and Linton,

were among these summoners, and, indeed, know not whether there were any others. However, a certain number, amounting to about twenty, were found, who formed themselves into a body, proceeded to subscribe freely amongst themselves, to solicit aid from their rich and aristocratic connexions, both in the way of donation and loan; and soon became enabled to lay their means and wishes, in so respectable a form, before Mr. Nash the architect, that he entered cordially into their views, and, with a liberality highly honourable to him, as belonging in one sense to their body.

Under such auspices, in the course of a few months, six splendid rooms *en suite* arose on a ground in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East, admirably adapted for the purpose, not only from being lighted in the manner calculated to show the works contained in them to the best advantage, but giving to each department, in the art, due consideration. The largest room, which is sixty feet by forty, and also one of the smaller (they being thirty feet by twenty), are appropriated to paintings in oil, whether history, landscape, fancy subjects, or portraits. A third room is given to sculpture, which here appears to that advantage, which the cellar-like gloom of the Academy room so devoted absolutely forbids. The fourth room exhibits miniatures and drawings in water colours. The fifth room is given to engravings. The sixth forms at present the library and committee room of the society.

Before these rooms could be deemed finished, their walls were covered, as by magic, with pictures, many of which (among the landscapes in particular) were pronounced master-pieces, by acknowledged judges, and the generality of which were highly respectable; and arranged with so much good taste, and seen of course to so much advantage, as to form a most attractive exhibition; which, notwithstanding the remarkably rainy and gloomy summer of 1824, drew crowds of visitants. The sale of pictures was commensurate with the approbation excited, and the success proved equal to the expectations of the sanguine and the wishes of the friendly; and, such was the good sense and good temper with which the society had parried open resistance, or covert malignity, that both retired, from a conviction that opposition was vain, and, to borrow a proverb from the author of "*Sayings and Doings*," "What can't be cured must be endured."

Their first exhibition was preceded by a dinner, in which the chair was filled by the president:



president: the Duke of Sussex and many distinguished persons being present; who, in several instances, purchased pictures, or became, afterwards, subscribers to the funds of the institution. At the end of the season it appears, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure consequent on the first fitting up and opening of their rooms, the society were enabled to pay one of the five thousand pounds expended for them in the building by Mr. Nash, and to have the satisfaction of knowing, that between three and four thousand pounds had been paid, to artists, for pictures, sold by them during the exhibition, for which no other market was open.

Under these circumstances, they confidently look forward on the present year, for such further aid from the enlightened, wealthy and liberal part of the community, as may enable them to clear themselves from all pecuniary obligation, and permit them to reap that profit from the possession of the premises, unshackled by rent or interest money, to which they are evidently entitled. The success of the sale last year, induced them to expect increased efforts on the part of the exhibiting artists; nor have they been disappointed: for their walls will prove, not only that the members of the society have exerted themselves to the utmost, but that numerous and clever contributors, in every branch of art, have availed themselves of the opportunity here offered, of appearing advantageously before the public in their works, all of which are original.

The venerable royal academician, Northcote, has both years contributed, by sending some of his finest works to aid this institution; and Mr. Soane most generously sent them a donation of fifty guineas. The liberality and good feeling displayed by these gentlemen proves that they are really lovers of art on a broad basis; and we doubt not that, as time advances, other royal academicians will be found, either patriotic enough to aid the extension of that taste, which cannot be too widely diffused in a civilized country, or wise enough to accept the means of benefit offered to all who exhibit in these rooms; but these *first friends* to a body, struggling with difficulties, and stigmatized in despite of their declaration as *rivals*, must descend with honour to posterity in the annals of British art.

Want of room compels us now to abandon the subject, which we shall resume next month, with an account of the pictures now exhibiting. We shall, therefore, only add, that the funds of the society have been lately assisted by donations of 100 guineas from the Duke of Bedford; 20 from the Hon. Agar Ellis; 10 from Mr. Hart Davis, M.P.; 10 from Mr. Windham, and several other amateurs whose names we do not recollect; and that the walls of the exhibition are covered with a beautiful display of pictures,

especially landscapes. In this delightful line of art, the Royal Academy never made any display to be compared with the Suffolk-street exhibition; but it must be also ceded, that the advantage in portraiture rests, and we apprehend will long rest, with Somerset-House. In miniatures, however, the new exhibition enters boldly into competition, and they are here most admirably disposed. Martin, Haydon, Sharpe, Heaphy, Miss Sharples, &c., offer pleasing pictures; Glover, Hoffland, Linton, Nasmyth, Wilson, Noble, &c., beautiful landscapes; Blake, Bradley, and others, unrivalled game; Collins, Parey, Miss Hayter, &c. &c., miniatures. The Hennings, father and son, sculpture; and the print room has received a powerful accession, from the works of Mr. R. Lane, this year, who displays extraordinary power both in line engraving and lithography.

#### THE DIORAMA.

It is unnecessary for us to expatiate on the nature of this new and beautiful improvement in the art of perspective and picturesque illusion. The admiration of the public was sufficiently testified during the two previous exhibitions. Of these, the first has been generally admitted (the interior of Canterbury Cathedral in particular) to have been pre-eminent. In that of last year, admirable as, upon the whole, it was, the view of Brest Harbour could not but be regarded as inferior to its companion, M. Bouton's interior of the fine *Cathedral of Chartres*. The reason was obvious, in the very nature of the subject. In so large a body of water, how tranquil soever the state of the atmosphere, and however protected from the action of the tide, the imagination could not dispense with some semblance, at least, of undulation;—some little rippling and quivering of the reflected lights, especially, in an exhibition, where motion was actually given to the smoke of the neighbouring forge; and the eye of the spectator was, therefore, always most gratified when the rotary theatre in which he was seated, shifted him to the interior of that magnificent masterpiece of gothic architecture, in one of the galleries of which he could believe himself seated, an absolute spectator of the prostration of those devotees, who were fixed in prayer, in meditation, or confession, in its aisles, at its shrines, and by its oratories.

The former of these pictures is now removed, and has given place to another, which is, perhaps, as much superior in effect and interest, as its predecessor was inferior to its companion.

We had the advantage of entering at the time when Mr. Bouton's picture was in exhibition, and were not sorry to find ourselves again, with all the superstition of the *real presence*, in the interior of that noble edifice. Viewing it now, with the advantage of a more favourable light, from the state of the atmosphere, than we had formerly enjoyed



joyed, we were still more pleased with it; and certainly were not disposed to abate one iota of the critical admiration with which we then contemplated it. But the point of good fortune was that the day-beam tint, however mitigated, which partially illuminates the "religious gloom,"

Thro' storied windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light,

predisposed us to enjoy, with increased susceptibility, the transition to M. Daguerre's still more exquisite view of the *Ruins of Holyrood Chapel, by Moonlight*.

It is not possible to convey by words any adequate idea of the fascination and illusion of this magical picture. The scene itself is picturesque, almost to the conceivable extent of architectural representation: far more so, indeed, from its dilapidated state (in which nature, with her hoary lichens, and the wild shoots of spontaneous vegetation, is beginning to re-assert her dominion over the frail magnificence of art), than can possibly consist with entireness, however accompanied, of the most complicated and magnificent edifice. But the poetry of the pencil has touched with its inspirations the realities of the scene. Not only are the most favourable point of time, and the most favourable phenomena of the atmosphere (moonlight, with a partial and incidental haze) selected for heightening the solemn grandeur and stillness of the view, and giving to the objects around the most effective and appropriate reliefs of light and shade:—a human and living interest is superadded to that which is awakened by the mouldering tombs that should chronicle the dead. This is effected by the introduction of a beautiful figure, in maiden mourning (white, with a zone of black), who,

Held in holy passion still,  
Forgets herself to marble

over a monumental pedestal,—upon which burns a glimmering lamp, whose earthly and unsteady light (finely contrasted with the pale serenity of the beams of heaven) quivers in flickering undulation (as if affected by the motions of the atmosphere) on the projecting surfaces of the votive altar upon which it rests, and renders conspicuous in picturesque relief the pensive form that watches it.

Nor is this all. The stars (neither dots of white paint nor spangles of silver foil), actually scintillate in their spheres, occasionally obscured, and occasionally emerging from the mist; while the moon gently glides, with scarcely perceptible motion, now through the hazy, now through the clearer air; and the reflection upon the walls and shafts and shattered architrave of the chapel, becomes alternately dim or bright in proportion to the clearness or the obscurity of her course.

If this be painting, however exquisite, it still is something more; for the elements have their motions, though the objects they

illuminate are fixed: the ether hath its transparency, the stars their crystalline, the lamp its earth-fed flame; though the ruins, and their terrene accompaniments, have their opaque solidity.

In the rear of all this merited commendation, we do not know whether the good-natured part of the public who visit spectacles of this kind for the wiser purpose of being pleased, will thank us for pointing out the only circumstance which can have a tendency to weaken the illusion: It is, that, though the moon changes her relative position, the reflection through the Gothic arch of the dilapidated window, &c., does not. The light becomes more or less brilliant through the clear azure, or the apparently flitting mists; but the shadows do not move.

It is almost a shame, where so much is done, to detect what *can not* be accomplished. But thus it is with the fastidious curiosity of criticism: whatever in the way of invention or discovery is attained, serves only as a light to shew what more is desirable; and excellence itself, becomes the expositor of its own defects; as the splendour of the sun reveals the spots on its own beaming disk.

The Anniversary of the *Society of British Artists* in Suffolk-street, was celebrated by an elegant dinner, in the principal Saloon, or Gallery, of the Exhibition on Saturday 25th; the company being, as might be expected, rather select than numerous. Among the guests distinguished by their rank, their taste, and liberal patronage of the Arts, were, the Hon. Agar Ellis, one of the Directors of the British Institution; Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., ditto; Baring Wall, Esq., M.P., do.; W. Williams, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, and Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Hofland, the President of the Society, was in the chair. The wines were choice, and the viands excellent; and Master Smith, with the well known power and premature development of his delightful voice, well supported by a party of professional singers, added the luxury of sweet sounds to the pleasures of the palate. But the highest of all the gratifications of the day was, unquestionably, that which was offered to the eye by the splendid—we may justly say the proud, assemblage of beautiful pictures which adorned the walls of this banquet-room (for such for the time it was), of all the senses. We have not space to go into particulars or to enumerate the toasts, among which, however, it is fit we should remark, that "the Royal Society," "the British Institution," "the Society of Painters in Water Colours," &c. were not forgotten; and, in short, every manifestation was given, both in the manner of conducting the pleasurable business of the day, and in the judicious observations made from time to time by the President, that the objects of the present Institution are very



very reverse of the being hostile to any of those previously established—that it is an auxiliary, not a rival, to those exhibitions by which the progress of the Fine Arts has hitherto been encouraged and promoted: and the most powerful auxiliary it has already proved itself to be; since, by laying open a free channel at once to generous emulation and public patronage, it stimulates exertion by the fair prospect of commensurate reward; and the rapid improvement in several branches of the art evinced in the great superiority of the present over the former exhibition, may be well accounted for when we record, that Mr. Linton, the Secretary, with honest frankness, avowing that the exertions in establishing the Society, for which he had been thanked, were, like those of his associates—exertions to serve themselves; concluded by stating, that since his return to England to the time of opening the Gallery for the previous exhibition, all his professional fees had amounted only to 35 guineas; but that, in consequence of that exhibition, he had received a thousand. This it is, for genius in an opulent country to have an open and public mart: talent will be sure to develop itself where encouragement is thus liberal.

Of the proper point of view in which the Society is regarded by the British Institution, there is reputable evidence in the enumeration we have given of the distinguished persons present; and the fine picture of the R. A., Northcote, which adorns the walls, and a second donation of twenty-five guineas from Mr. Soane, Architectural Professor of the R. A., accompanied by a very handsome letter (he had previously made a donation of 50 guineas), evinced a like cordiality of feeling among the artists of Somerset House. A second donation

(30 guineas) from Sir Gerard Noel, who had formerly given 100, and a further donation of 10 guineas from Baring Wall, Esq., were also announced. The Duke of Bedford had recently, again, sent a donation of 100 guineas. And we are happy to add, that on the day of the private view considerable purchases were made (26 pictures, mostly of the cabinet class), to an amount of not less than £700.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

SIR R. C. HOARE, Bart., has recently given to the British Museum his splendid collection of books, relating to the history and topography of Italy, collected between the years 1785 and 1791, during two excursions into that country. It consists of 1733 articles, arranged according to the ancient divisions of Italy. Two other donations of the highest importance have lately been made to the British Museum; a collection of coins, medals, bronzes, gems and drawings, worth more than £50,000, from Mr. R. P. Knight. And a collection of pictures of extraordinary value, from Sir George Beaumont. There were admitted into this national establishment last year, 112,480 persons.

Mr. Green, Lecturer to the College of Surgeons, &c., has been chosen successor to Sir A. Carlisle, as Anatomical Lecturer to the Royal Academy. His competitors were Messrs. C. Bell, Brooks, and Carpué.

*The Diorama*—The celebrated painters of the Diorama are preparing a piece, which they expect will eclipse their former performances; it is a view of Rouen, and they have imagined a storm—which abates—a rainbow appears—the storm returns, and so on. The illusion, if the execution should equal the design, will be beyond any thing that has yet been produced.

## THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

## DRURY LANE.

**L**ITTLE novelty has occurred during the preceding month at either house. At this, Mr. Kean has repeated his usual routine of characters, upon which it is probable we shall speak more at large hereafter. On the 17th, he appeared in his much less accustomed part of *Hamlet*, in the profoundly moral and mysteriously interesting tragedy of that name. With reference to him, however, on this occasion, we shall just observe, that the character of the Prince of Denmark, dignified at once, and familiar,

"The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword:

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,

The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,"

(with its indefinite admixture of assumed and real derangement, its philosophic melancholy and irresolute irritation, its contemplative strength and efficient weakness—its infinite and eccentric versatility!) was never

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one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Kean: though there were some few points in his conception of that character, which bore the stamp, at once, of original thinking and correct discrimination, and which ought to be held in remembrance in all future representations of the part. Of the instance immediately under review, however, impartial criticism must acknowledge that it was far from an improvement on his former attempts; that his deportment was still less princely than heretofore; and his manner in general, whether in tone, enunciation, or gesture, still less in unison with the *temperament* of the character. The sarcastic, the cynically irascible (we might even say the sullen and the surly), superseded the inherently benignant, though supernaturally perturbed, pensiveness of the *Hamlet* of Shakspeare; and Massinger's *Sir Giles*, and Mr. Kean's *Gloster*, occasionally broke forth through that "noble mind," which, however "over-

2 M

thrown,



thrown," should not be *metamorphosed*. Add to which, there were curtailments, dis-jointing omissions and inaccuracies in the delivery of the text, which were quite unpardonable. Nor was the play, in other respects, got up to the best advantage. Wallack had little of the *Ghost*, either in semblance or deportment; and there was as little of awe-inspiring solemnity in his manner, as of evanescence in his appearance. Why Mrs. Faucit was *borrowed* from the other house to represent the *Queen* we know not; for, with all her attempts to ape the stately step and the portliness of Mrs. Siddons, we perceived almost as little of royalty in her *Gertrude*, as we did in the *Claudius* of poor old Powell; who, with his dull monotony, and hereditary false emphasis of *force* on every incidental, or even expletive adjective,\* gave as *illegitimate* an idea of kingship as we remember since the days of King Cresswell himself. But the novelty of the night was Miss Graddon in *Ophelia*; and, unless we were of the number of those who would barter Shakspeare and nature for a song, with what approval can we speak of this? *Ophelia* is one of those sweet exemplifications of feminine character, in the felicitous delineation of which Shakspeare stands unrivalled: nor is it possible for us to consider it in any other point of view than as a character that should be *acted*: but Miss Graddon can only sing. She displayed, it is true, in the fragments of beautiful airs with which the scenes of melancholy derangement are interspersed, the degree of musical accomplishment she possesses; but shall we, in this sing-song age, be permitted to say, that even these lost their dramatic interest, in proportion to the skill and execution bestowed upon them. *Ophelia* should appear to sing because she is mad, not to have gone mad because she can sing; and if the voice be pleasing and plaintive, the less of art appears in the singing, the nearer it approaches to wild simplicity, the more delightful the effect. We know, indeed, that such is not now the fashionable maxim: but if Shakspeare is to be thus Italianized, and the inspirations of the divinest poesy are to be sacrificed to the flourishings of an air of music, let our theatric caterers be, at least, consistent—turn the tragedy of *Hamlet* into

\* Will the three-fold distinction of emphasis (that word to which Johnson so absurdly denies a plural)—the emphasis of force, the emphasis of quantity, and the emphasis of tune or inflection—never be dinned into the apprehension of readers and reciters? Will they never profit by the observation of realities, for the correction of their imitative arts; or be led to the conviction, that in the easy flow of spontaneous speech, the first belongs almost exclusively to substantives and essential verbs; and never, but in the case of direct antithesis, to the adjective; that the second is the proper emphasis of adjectives and adverbs, increasing thereby instead of diminishing, the power of the ensuing word; and that the third is the emphasis of sentiment and emotion.

an opera; and if a *Sapio* or a *Sinclair* be but robed as the *Prince of Denmark*, no doubt but there are those who would be equally edified and delighted by hearing the finest soliloquies ever penned by bard or moralist, given in air, recitative and bravura.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

MISS FOOTE has repeated, several times, the character of Letitia Hardy, and has shone in her more appropriate sphere, *Maria Darlington*. She has played also with some éclat *Miss Hardcastle*, in *She Stoops to Conquer*; and Mrs. Inchbald's *outré* comedy, *Wives as they were and Maids as they are*, has been injudiciously revived, to exhibit this pleasing, but certainly not powerful actress, in another character (*Miss Dorillon*), much beyond her sphere. Of actual novelty this house has presented nothing.

#### THE ORATORIOS.

The Oratorios have been continued alternately at the two houses. We spoke of one at Covent-Garden in our last. We certainly were not better pleased when we went there again; for though it was Handel's *Messiah* that was announced, we thought the vocal corps inadequate to the sublimity of the music. We had one air, indeed, from Miss M. Tree, and two or three from Miss Graddon and Miss Love; and we had Braham; and Mme. Caradori was introduced for one Italian song; but it did not harmonize; and there was too much of Miss Hamersley, and too much of Mr. Bellamy—who, though he has taste, and knowledge of music, has now only the ghost of a voice, which was always inferior to his skill.

Drury Lane presented us, on Friday 11th, a higher treat; and it was not the less so for not being *all* oratorio. Miss Stephens, Miss Love, Mme. Caradori and Miss Graddon; Braham, Horn, Bedford, Robinson and Tinney make up something like a *corps de concert*, which for gradation and variety could not well be mended. From Mr. Tinney to Mme. Caradori! Can we imagine a vocal scale of greater compass—the *bass* of *bass* to the *altissimo*: and, for instrumental music, when we have mentioned Mr. Lindley's concerto, and his accompaniment of Braham, it would be superfluous to say more. In the selection, also, we had like judicious variety. Weber's *Kampf und Sieg*, or the *Battle of Waterloo*, is worthy of its reputation. We do not know whether, in the grand and the solemn, our ears could not learn, by a very short apprenticeship (different as they, undoubtedly, are), to place him next to Handel. There is a depth in his music which seems to breathe from the very land of metaphysics; and the sublime of music is certainly not the worse for touching the sources of the mysterious in our feelings. Beethoven did not please us in the same degree; nor Haydn; but we had a judicious sprinkling of our divine Handel. Nor were we sorry (wide as the distance



tance is) to have a specimen or two of Bishop—especially as one of them gave Miss Love an opportunity to come forth in full power (for, in truth, in mere absolute oratorio-singing, she is not quite at home); and another of them reminded us that Miss Stephens, whether playful or sublime, whether joining the angelic choir with the great spirit of sacred song, or whispering soft echoes to her own sportive and delicious trills, can be equally sweet and captivating—touching every key of sense with equal harmony.

#### THE ITALIAN OPERA,

In consequence of the dangerous state of the gallery of the King's Theatre, and the consequent repairs now going on, has been removed to the Theatre Royal, or little Theatre in the Haymarket; which opened on Tuesday the first of March, with *La Nozze di Figaro*, and the ballet *L'Offrande aux Graces*. In the opera, Madame de Begnis, in *the Countess*, and Madame Vestris, as *Susanna*, did ample justice both in acting and in song; and the latter duet between them was ardently applauded. De Begnis was amusing in *Figaro*, and sung his buffa songs with equal execution and drollery; while Garcia's *Count*, and Porto's *Bassil*, kept up the spirit of the performance. Madame Caradori did the page prettily; though not with all the spirit of which it is susceptible. Notwithstanding the smallness of the stage, they contrived to make the ballet a splendid and tasteful spectacle; and though the whole corps de ballet could not be exhibited, the dancing was excellent: Vestris and Leblond, Mme. C. Vestris, Mme. Julie, &c. never fail to charm. We wish, however, that a little more elegance and beauty could be found to represent the still-life graces. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was not, on the Tuesday following, equally fortunate. Remorini, indeed, did justice to *Figaro*, for De Begnis took the more appropriate part of *Dr. Bartolo*; and Garcia's merits in both kinds, as the *Count*, will not be disputed; but Madame Vestris was the only female singer: and, though an admirable *Susanna*, she is no proper representative of *Rosina*. As for the Signora who occupied the place of her attendant, we will in mercy spare her name; and could have been obliged to her if she had spared our ears her song.

A new Drama of one act, called *Adelina* (the music by Generali), was performed on Saturday 19; which, as a drama, was as interesting as its brevity and the simplicity of its structure could well admit. The heroine has been betrayed into an unauthorized marriage; and returning to her father's house, apparently deserted, is repelled with anguish and anathema; the unjustly suspected, or repentant husband (*Erneville*), however, by a fortunate coincidence is brought to the spot, and a reconciliation

is effected by the good offices of *Don Simone*, the schoolmaster of the village—a sort of benevolent Lingo (though with a more respectable sort of pedantry, and less buffoonery;)—but not till powerful appeals have been made to the feelings of the audience, by some trying situations, and, we must say, very fine acting. It is as an acting drama, indeed, that it is principally to be regarded; for the music, though pleasing, is by no means brilliant. But the humour of de Begnis in *Don Simone*, and the exquisite pathos of Signora de Begnis in *Adelina*, were finely contrasted; and Remorini, in the heart-rent father, *Varner*, shewed himself to be no less an actor, than in the varlet-like humour and effrontery of *Figaro*, in the act of *Il Barbiere*, which had preceded. Signora Caradori condescended to support the character of *Carlotta*, the sister of *Adelina*; and, although we cannot ascribe the favouritism with which she is always received exclusively to the captivations of her voice, undoubtedly it was a condescension. As for poor Garcia, he was so hoarse, and had so much difficulty to suppress his cough, that it was wonderful how he got through his part at all. The castanet dance between Leblond and Madame C. Vestris, in the divertissement, was admirable; and, in the ballet *La Coquette Soumise*, the eye was gratified with tasteful combinations of grouping and scenery; and Vestris, the very prince of agile and graceful dancers, was well seconded and supported by Leblond, Mesdames Aumer, C. Vestris, &c.

#### ARGYLL ROOMS.

Madame Catalani's farewell concerts have rested for their attraction principally upon herself; and, as we are now, in all probability, to bid her a final adieu, we ought to give her a word at parting. Though not all that she has been, she is still the very Siddons of song; and graces and excellencies she has peculiarly her own; such in their kind as we have never heard before, and, probably, never shall again—for they belong to the very constitution of her voice and mind. Brilliancy, compass, volume and facility in the most rapid transitions, all are illustrative, and subservient emanations of one commanding attribute—power. With all our admiration, however, of that fulness of rich and commanding harmony, with which the empire of this attribute is manifested, we do not admit that it is every thing; or that there is nothing that is delicious and enchanting but what falls within the range of such dominion. Neither in the drama nor in song should every thing be Siddonian. There are some soft moods that melt into the heart and thrill it into tenderness—that engage our sympathies too much to excite the vehemence of admiration, and charm us so much the more powerfully, even by this apparent want of power. And these are also among the legitimate triumphs of music. Madame Catalani,



Catalani, in "Home, Sweet Home," does not delight us so much as Miss. M. Tree, for example,—though she has powers of execution to which it would be absurdity in the latter to aspire: but in songs like this, simplicity and sentiment, not power and brilliancy, are what we require; and we are even dissatisfied when the execution is more conspicuous than the feeling. In the terzetto, "Cruda sorte," with Mrs. Salmon and Mr. Sapio, however, Madame Catalani was gloriously effective. Here she seemed to feel, at once, the inspiration and the triumphs of her art, and manifested those graces in which she has no rival. But more splendid and delightful still was her "La Piacida Campagna," in which she displayed all her characteristic excellencies in their fullest brilliancy—transition, volume and execution—tasteful ornament and discriminative harmony.

### NEW MUSIC.

"Forget me not when Beauties smile." Song. J. A. Tattet. 2s. Harmonic Institution.—The composer of this song is (we suppose) young in his profession, as we have not met with his name on any former occasion; but, we certainly should not be led to imagine so from the style of the composition now before us. We have not for some time met with a song which exhibited so much science with such elegance of melody. The accompaniments are, unfortunately, too difficult for juvenile performers.

"Fair little Creature of To-Day." Ballad. D. McCarthy. 1s. 6d. Chappel and Co.—This song must be a general favourite—the poetry is pretty, the air appropriate, the accompaniment elegant, and no where beyond the powers of a moderate performer.

"Le Soldat Laboureur." Romance. Romagnesi. 1s. 6d. Bedford Musical Repository.—"Le Départ du jeune Grec." Garat. 1s. 6d. Do.—"Embarquez-vous." Chansonette. Amandé de Beauplan. 1s. 6d. Do.—"On Pense à Toi." Romance. Marquis de Salva. 1s. 6d. Do.—"La Leçon Inutile." Romance. Do. Do.—This is one of the prettiest sets of French melodies, both with regard to the airs and manner of getting them up, that we have seen. The poetry is by the Comte La Garde—the Moore of French literature; and is superior to the chansonettes of that country. The music is always pleasing, sometimes original, and the lithographic engravings beautiful. The 1st and 2d are in the martial style, and bear some resemblance to Saurin's favourite air; the 3d is particularly novel and striking; the change to the major, at the end, is excellently managed. On Pense à Toi, is very plaintive; the frequent transitions have a peculiar effect.

"Let the shrill Trumpet's Warlike Voice." W. H. Cutler, M.B. 2s. Lyndsay.—Mr. Cutler had published this song some time

ago in score. It forms part of his academical exercise as Mus. Bac. It certainly is a most creditable performance, very much in the Handelian style; and, for a bass song, is as effective as any that have met our observation. The accompaniments are excellent, but too difficult for any but professors.

*Advice on Piano-forte Playing and Singing.* 3s. Longman, Hurst and Co.—Here are no pretensions, no puff. The author himself designates it as a humble essay; and yet, we have met with no pamphlet of the same size, which contains so many useful observations. He has given one studio for the piano-forte, of two pages, which, if mastered, would of itself constitute a performer of no middling abilities. We regret that he should have mixed any thing like party spirit in a work, otherwise, so excellent; it was very possible to have given Mr. Logier his meed of applause, without speaking in opprobrious terms of any who are so unfortunate as to differ from him in opinion.

*Musical Encyclopedia, with Plates, by J. F. Danneley.* 10s. 6d. Preston.—We have no hesitation in stating this to be equal, if not superior, to any dictionary of the size that has appeared in this language on the musical science. The author has given a very copious collection of the most useful foreign scientific terms, and, for the scale of the work, it contains an immense mass of information.

### PIANO-FORTE.

*Allegri de Bravura.* Nos. 5 and 6. C. Czerny. 5s. and 8s. Boosey.—These are two, or rather three compositions (for the 2d No. contains two Allegri) of the highest order, both as to difficulty and science. We give the preference to the 1st of the sixth No. in D, but they are all fine practice for first-rate performers.

*Rondoletto Brillante, on a favourite Cavatina introduced in "The Italian in Algiers."* Czerny. 3s. Boosey.—This composer can, it seems, write playable music when he chooses: this lesson is pleasing, brilliant, and not difficult.

*Divertimento on the favourite Sicilian Air "Home, sweet Home," with Flute Accompaniment.* W. Ling. 3s. Preston.—A truly excellent lesson; the introduction is elegant, the variations are generally characteristic, and none of them common-place: it is moderately difficult.

*Les Amies. Divertimento for the Piano-forte.* P. Knapton. 3s. Goulding.—A shewy, elegant lesson, without much difficulty; it is particularly teachable, and is likely to be a favourite with the masters.

*Fantasia Brillante, introducing the Waltz and Jager Chorus.* J. Calkin. 3s. Lyndsay.—This brilliant lesson is about on the same scale of difficulty as the last. The airs are well interwoven in the composition, and the general effect very pleasing, though not original.

*Introduction and Variations on the air "Benedeta"*



"*Benedicta sia la Madre.*" Kialmark. 3s. Goulding and Dalmaine.—*Rondo on a Theme from Der Freischütz.* J. A. Tattet. 2s. 6d. Gow and Son. "*Tell me, my Heart.*" Variations. Kialmark. 2s. 6d. Goulding and Co.—These pieces are all easy of execution. The two first are good, the second particularly so; the change to E major is beautiful. The last we cannot admire.

*The Incantation Scene in Der Freischütz, adapted for Harp and Piano-forte, with Accompaniment for Flute and Violoncello, ad lib.* Bochs. 6s. Boosey.—From the wildness of the modulations, and the rapid changes of key, we should have thought this the last piece of music a harp-player would have selected. Mr. Bochs has done, in point of effect, what we should have thought impossible; but, after all, it is not the proper style for the instrument.

*Fantasia Brillante, introducing the Bride-maids' Chorus and Cavatina, from Der*

*Freischütz.* C. N. Weiss. 3s. 6d. T. Lyndsay.—These airs are beautifully arranged, à la concertante, for the flute and piano-forte. The variations are brilliant, and the two instruments well contrasted. The flute lays well under the hand.

*The Nightingale, consisting of 12 short Solos for the Flute.* C. Weiss. 3s. T. Lyndsay. These studios or preludes, being completely all *improvviso*, do not admit of an accompaniment; they are most excellent practices, comprising almost every sort of passage, and if executed with taste, are very elegant.

*The Beauties of the Preciosa, arranged for the Flute.* C. Saust. 2s. 6d.—*Cock's Selection of Irish Airs.* Do. Do. 3s. 6d.—Every body knows the delightful taste in which Mr. Saust breathes his melodies; he has paid great attention to the marks of expression in these little works, and whoever observes them, cannot fail of imbibing a great deal of his exquisite style.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have had nearly a week of dry weather, and have, fortunately, gathered a peck of March dust, which, we trust, will ransom our crops. This change, short as it yet is, has had a visibly good effect on the strong and low lands. With respect to the crops on the ground, and the spring culture, little, at present, can be added to former reports. A considerable breadth of wheat was sown in February,—too great a portion of the seed of inferior quality, as are also the grass-seeds. The difficulties of the season considered, the lands, for the spring crops, have been well worked; high prices and growing prosperity acting as a stimulus and encouragement to the farmers: who yet complain, many probably with reason, that some of the landlords have been too hasty in withdrawing the per centage, and in demanding the full rent. Bean-sowing has been completed, excepting in the distant northern counties, and with extensive improvement, since the abomination of broad-casting this pulse has been relinquished, in all districts where the common sense of husbandry prevails, and in some others, where that sense is at length nascent. Beans, however, have been very generally dibbled,—few bean-lands, in this moist season, being sufficiently friable for the drill. The pea and oat-sowing will soon be finished; and indeed all the spring crops, should the present favourable weather continue. The stock of wheat on hand is now found to be greater than hitherto stated; and the barley, beyond expectation, will be fully equal to the demand. Oats, pease and beans are in great plenty. The hop-growers are on the alert, and the culture extending. A moist and variable winter is not the most advantageous for grazing: but the high prices obtained for fat stock, more particularly sheep, have com-

pensated for all difficulties. Store cattle are said to be cent. per cent. *plus*, higher than four years since; milch cows, in that respect, ranking next to horses, which have advanced even beyond our last report. Cart colts greatly in request; indeed all kinds of draught cattle, in defiance of the threat of steam and rail-roads. The country is not unanimous, in opposition to the new corn-bill; but the majority set their faces strongly against it; assuring themselves that Ministers will do the same. If so, it must arise from two causes,—the fear of offending a powerful parliamentary interest, and that their minds are not yet made up as to the amount of the import duty. The state of the farming labourers is suddenly and most advantageously changed throughout the country: there is no longer any surplus. Wages have considerably advanced; and it is most desirable that they should still advance. It is amusing to find the farmers assuming to themselves the credit of this fortuitous circumstance: equally so, their display of the vast national advantage of dear bread-corn, and a heavy and wholesome load of taxation. The immense increase of commerce and manufactures has already had a considerable, and will have a decisively favourable effect on the interests of the agricultural labourers, male and female, hitherto far the most numerous class in this country, and, during past years, overrunning the demand, whence they had no power to preserve themselves from pauperism. There is now a fortunate competition for labourers, between the agricultural and manufacturing interests; which, together with the right of valuing their own labour, so long withheld from that important class, by the grossest political fraud, but of late years legally restored, will operate,



rate, jointly, towards their future, permanent, just independence and well-doing. The fall of lambs has been, thus far, generally successful, with partial complaints of deficiency. Our late letters are silent as to the rot in sheep, whence we have hopes that calamity is stayed. As usual, no complaints from our fortunate Scots farming correspondents. The price of butcher's meat continues at such an extraordinary price, as must encourage an extension of breeding and feeding.

*Smithfield* :—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.—Veal, 5s. 0d.

to 6s. 8d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Best Dairy fed, 6s. 4d.—Bath Bacon, 5s. 4d.—Best Irish, 4s. 10d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 8d.

*Corn Exchange* :—Wheat, 48s. to 82s.—Barley, 32s. to 48s.—Oats, 22s. to 32s.—Bread (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Inferior ditto, 7½d.—Hay, per load, 60s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 115s.—Straw, 39s. to 52s. 6d.

Coals in the Pool, 28s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.

*Middlesex, March 21.*

ERRATUM, p. 130, last Month:—  
For "Mr. Duke," read Mr. Burke.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

**S**O long as man be the subject of artificial associations, both mental and corporeal, a medical report, though interesting, must, at the same time, be humiliating and painful.

Man, with a most imperfect knowledge of his own structure and organical powers, as well as of the nature and influence of the elements that surround him—pregnant with volition—resisting control—can it be matter of surprise that disease should abound?

He, however, who formed the great powers of nature, and governs by them, prevails. He prolongs or shortens human ills, or human existence, by the instrumentality of the whole, as He will. The agency, however, of the whole, during the past month, appears to have operated favourably

for humanity; there has been less of disease, less of indisposition, than has been witnessed or endured for many months preceding. Diseases of the acute form have been of more rare occurrence, and nothing of that striking character to interest the public, has appeared in our institutions. The chronic form of disease has principally engaged professional attention, and from the development of mind in all ranks of society, and the consequent declension of charlatanical principles,—from the more simple and scientific mode of medical treatment daily obtaining among what is styled the Faculty,—human suffering is upon the decline, even in those maladies that were heretofore considered as attendants for life upon those who were once subject to an attack.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON the 8th March an alteration took place on duties and drawbacks; and the following are to be paid on importation: viz.

French Wines, in British ship, per gallon, 6s. All wine not otherwise described, 4s. per gallon.—British Plantation Coffee, 6d. per lb. East-India Coffee, 9d. per lb. Of any other country, 9d. per lb.—Russia Hemp, 4s. 8d. per cwt.

In consequence of the foregoing alterations, speculations in *Wine* particularly took place for a few days only, which have already ceased—the stock in the London Docks being so very considerable; and the only change we find is, that hotels and tavern-keepers have generally lowered their prices about one shilling per bottle to the public. The duties on French wines were hitherto 11s. 5½d. per gallon, and Spanish and Portugal, 7s. 7d. per gallon; Madeira, 7s. 8d. per gallon. The consequence of the foregoing alterations will benefit the revenue, by the increased consumption of all sorts of wine, and add to the comfort of individuals, by substituting wines in place of pernicious spirits. The late speculations have been attended with great profits: circumstances were particularly favourable for the investment of money in produce, on account of low prices, the absence of supplies, and the general flourishing state of the country: the discouraging high prices of all government securities yielding but little interest, and the check given to the formation of Joint-Stock Companies by measures likely to be adopted, together with the relief afforded to commerce by an abatement in import taxes, have a very favourable influence on the trade of the country. Spices were the article at first selected for the operations of speculators; and the same goods changed hands many times a day, leaving a considerable balance to the several individuals concerned: but they extended their views to East and West-India, and other produce; and the prices, as will be seen by the following list, were forced up in a short time to an unnatural value. But this elevation of prices is, at the present moment, such as is certainly attended with great hazard: consequently, to effect sales, a considerable loss must be submitted to.

Hence



Hence the markets are very dull; for, whatever may fairly be advanced as regards consumption, it must be admitted that high prices will materially diminish the regular consumptive demand. The following are the articles to which speculators have directed their attention; and we have noticed the rise, by comparing a Price Current of the 1st of January last and one of the present day:—

	Advanced.		Advanced.
Aloes, Cape .....	per cwt. 12s.	Hemp .....	per ton 2l. 10s.
Ashes.....	5s.	Indigo.....	per lb. 1s.
Balsam, Capiva.....	per lb. 1s.	Iron, <i>English</i> .....	per ton 2l. 10s.
Bark, Carthagea.....	8d.	Mace.....	per lb. 12s.
—, Yellow.....	2s.	Nutmegs.....	5s. 6d.
Barilla .....	per ton 3l.	Oils, Linseed .....	per tun 6l.
Brimstone .....	1l.	—, Whale .....	5l.
Brandy.....	per gallon 6d.	—, Seal .....	4l.
Camphor .....	per cwt. 5l.	—, Sperm .....	8l. 10s.
Cassia Lignea.....	5l.	Pepper.....	per lb. 2½d.
Cinnamon.....	per lb. 6s.	Pimento .....	2d.
Cloves.....	3s. 10d.	Rhubarb.....	16d.
Cochineal .....	7s.	Rum.....	per gallon 9d.
Cocoa .....	per cwt. 5s.	Saffron.....	per lb. 12s.
Coffee .....	24s.	Saltpetre .....	per cwt. 12s.
Cotton Wool.....	per lb. 5d.	Silk .....	per lb. 10s.
Logwood .....	per ton 2l.	Sugar.....	per cwt. 13s.
Red Saunders .....	15l.	Tallow .....	5s.
Otto of Roses.....	per oz. 17s.	Tar.....	per barrel 2s. 6d.
Gum .....	per cwt. 20s.	Turmeric .....	per cwt. 30s.
Lead.....	per ton 4l.		

*Course of Exchange.*—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 11.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 10. 0.—Madrid, 36½—Cadiz, 36½—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49—Genoa, 45—Naples, 40—Lisbon, 51½—Oporto, 51¾—Dublin, 9½—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 105¼; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 238¼ to 238¾.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 5s. 0¼d.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.*—Barnsley CANAL, 320l.—Birmingham, 350l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 105l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 305l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510l.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 18¾l.—Guardian, 22l.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 68l.—City Gas-Light Company, 000l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 250l.

## MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

### ALMONDS:—

Sweet..... per cwt. 12l. to 13l.

Bitter..... 4l. to 4l. 5s.

ALUM..... per ton 14l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. .... 41s.

United States..... 46s.

Quebec Pearl..... 43s.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe,..... per ton 21l.

Carthagea..... 24l.

Alicant .....

Sicily..... 22l.

### BRIMSTONE:—

Rough..... per ton 7l. to 7l. 10s.

### COCOA:—

West-Indian..... per cwt. 60s. to 80s.

Trinidad..... 85s. to 108s.

Grenada .....

Caraccas .....

COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage.... 70s. to 75s.

Jamaica, good .....

—, fine .....

—, very fine .....

Dominica .....

Berbice .....

### COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 11d. to 12d.

Grenada .....

Berbice .....

Demerara .....

Sea Island.....

New Orleans.....

Georgia, Bowed .....

Bahia .....

Maranham.....

Para.....

Mina .....

Pernambucco.....

Surat



## COTTON—(continued).

Surat.....	9d. to 12d.
Madras.....	9d. to 10d.
Bengal.....	8d. to 9½d.
Bourbon.....	12d. to 15d.
Smyrna.....	11d. to 12d.
Egyptian.....	14½d. to 15½d.

CURRANTS..... per cwt. 94s. to 98s.

FIGS, Turkey..... 54s. to 56s.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 52l. to 54l.

Druana..... 48l. to 49l.

Petersburgh..... 48l. to 50l.

HEMP:—Riga..... 44l. to 45l.

Petersburgh..... 43l. to 44l.

———, half clean..... 40l.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 26l. to 27l.

British Bar..... 15l. 10s.

## INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras..... per lb. 8s. to 15s.

Sobra..... 11s. to 12s.

East-India..... 11s. to 16s.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 30s.

Whale (Cape in bond)..... per tun 28l.

Galipoli..... 50l.

Lucca..... per jar 9l.

Florence..... per half-chest 27s. to 29s.

PIMENTO (in Bond)..... per lb. 11d. to 12d.

PEPPER, do..... 8d. to 9d.

RICE:—East-India, .. per cwt. 18s. to 23s.

Carolina..... 40s.

———, old..... 3½s.

## SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

———, Bourdeaux..... 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

Geneva..... 2s. 2d.

## SPIRITS—(continued).

Rum, Jamaica..... 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

———, Leeward Island.. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 68s. to 80s.

Demerara, &amp;c..... 75s. to 78s.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &amp;c. .... 66s. to 75s.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps, .. per cwt. 47s. to 49s.

Good and middling..... 48s. to 54s.

Patent fine Leaves..... 55s. to 62s.

TALLOW, Russia .. per cwt. 41s. to 41s. 6d.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel..... 18s. 6d.

Stockholm..... 18s.

TEA, (E.-India Company's prices):

Bohea..... per lb. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

Congou..... 2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.

Souchong..... 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

Campoi..... 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.

Twankay..... 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.

Hyson..... 3s. 11d. to 5s. 10d.

Gunpowder..... 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1s. 6d. to 2s.

Fine colour..... 6d. to 12d.

Light Brown..... 5d. to 1s.

Virginia..... 2½d. to 3½d.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port..... per pipe 42l. to 46l.

New do..... 25l. to 36l.

Lisbon..... 20l. to 32l.

Madeira..... 30l. to 63l.

Calcavella..... 20l. to 40l.

Sherry..... per butt 25l. to 60l.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 25l. to 29l.

Claret..... per khd. 26l. to 50l.

Spanish Red,

per tun of 252 gallons.. 12l. to 18l.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 21st of February and the 19th of March 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

ARCHANGELO, C. Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant  
 Draper, W. Malden, watchmaker  
 France, T. Paddington, timber-merchant  
 Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, bill-broker  
 Morton, R. Westbury, corn-factor  
 Russel, D. Longacre, linen-draper

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 85.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ASHCROFT, J. Liverpool, ironmonger. (Finlaw, Liverpool; Chester, Staple's-inn  
 Ashton, J. jun. Fenney Bentley, Derby, cheese-factor. (Brittlebank, Ashborne; Holme and Co., New-inn  
 Barton, J. Tarlton, Lancaster, malister. (Pilkington, Preston; and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row  
 Bath, J. Devonport, grocer. (Tink, Devonport; and Church, Great James-street, Bedford-row  
 Bennett, G. Seymour-place, butcher. (Hill, Welbeck-street  
 Bertram, M. Philpot-lane, soap-maker. (Leigh, Charlotte-row  
 Blood, E. E. L. and T. Hunter, Aldersgate-street, furnishing-ironmonger. (Bird, Birmingham; and Baxter and Heming, Gray's-inn  
 Blunt, T. Twickenham, grocer. (Humphrey and Butts, Tooley-street  
 Brookes, S. Bow-common, Mile-end, black ash-manufacturer. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane  
 Canburn, W. A. Bayswater, brewer. (Loveland, Symond's-inn

Candlin, W. Burslem, Stafford, shoemaker. (Harding, Burslem; and Walford, Grafton-street  
 Caton, R. Preston, milliner. (Woodburn, Preston; and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row  
 Charters, W. and P. Merthyr Tidvill, Glamorgan, tea-dealers. (Townshend, Bilston; and Rushbury, Carthusian-street  
 Clark, W. Elizabeth-place, Kennington-cross, and G. Winter, Arnold-street, Newington, merchants. (Borradaile and Ashmore, King's-arms-yard  
 Collens, B. D. Bristol, hatter. (Cary and Cross, Bristol; and King and Lucking, Gray's-inn  
 Cooper, E. S. Liverpool, common brewer. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane  
 Croston, T. sen. and jun. Liverpool, ship-chandlers. (Mason, Liverpool; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard  
 Dare, U. jun. Waterloo-road, butcher. (Garrett, New North-street, Redlion-square  
 Davy, W. Webber-street, carpenter. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row  
 Dawson, T. and J. Almonbury, York, clothiers. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane  
 Dickson, G. M. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. (Watson, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row  
 Drant, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, perfumer. (Wilson and Young, Sheffield; and Wilson, Greville-street  
 Dyson, J. Huddersfield, clothier. (Holroyde, Halifax; and Jaques and Battye, New-inn  
 Edwards, J. Rathbone-place, merchant. (Jackson, Manchester; and Sandem and Tindale, Dowgate-hill  
 Ekins, J. Oxford-street, cheesemonger. (Fairthorne and



and Co., St. Alban's, Hertford, and at Coleman-street  
 Evans, H. and W. Oxford-street, lacemen. (Hurst, Milk-street  
 Farley, T. Hereford-place, Commercial-road, haberdasher. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand  
 Forsaith, S. S. Hackney, haberdasher. (Brough, Shoreditch  
 Foulkes, J. Cheltenham, haberdasher. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple  
 French, T. Cheltenham, grocer. (Pruen and Co., Cheltenham; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields  
 Fuller, J. and J., and J. Fletcher, Radcliffe, Lancaster, grocers. (Buckley, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple  
 Gallerard, and F. Pongerard, Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Courdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street  
 Gardiner, J. Paddington, scavenger. (Carlow, High-street, Marylebone  
 Garth, W. Colne, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Tillotson, Colne and Beverley, Temple  
 Goodwin, W. Strand, bookseller. (Greenhill, Great Carter-lane  
 Graham, G. Sunderland, master-mariner. (Hinde, Bishop Wearmouth; and Blakeston, Symond's-inn  
 Greenwood, J. Birstall, York, joiner. (Foden, Leeds; and Makinson, Temple  
 Gregory, S. and J. Bowden, Manchester, merchants. (Phillips, Manchester; and Appleby and Charnock, Gray's-inn  
 Griffiths, J. Hollywell, coal-merchant. (Mason, Denbigh; and Jones, Temple  
 Hart, J. Gloucester, woollen-draper. (Hale, Bath; and Jenkins and Abbot, New-inn  
 Harvey, W. Highgate, victualler. (Tatham, Castle-street, Holborn  
 Hawes, R. B. Howley-street, Walworth, carpenter. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street  
 Hay, W. Rosemary-lane, victualler. (Templar, John-street, America-square  
 Hippon, W. Dewsbury, woollen-manufacturer. (Baker, Rochdale; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple  
 Hirst, J. Huddersfield, cloth-merchant. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street  
 Howell, J. Cheltenham, plumber and glazier. (Cread, Cheltenham; and King, Serjeant's-inn  
 Hurdall, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street  
 Jackson, J. Dover, tailor. (Patrick, Tavistock-street  
 Jay, R. Kilburn, carpenter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square  
 Keene, S. sen. Long Ditton, coal-merchant. (Walter, Kingston; and Chester, Parsonage-row, Newington-butts  
 King, T. Oxford, grocer. (Barrett and Turville, Gray's-inn  
 Lea, W. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, broker. (Elkins, Broad-street, Golden-square  
 Leigh, J. Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, engineer. (Holmer, Bridge-street, Southwark  
 Levy, J. Hemming's-row, glass-dealer. (Norton, Whitecross-street  
 Meyrick, J. Blackman-street, grocer. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row  
 O'Shaughnessy, H. P. and G. Sherborn, Pall-mall, bootmakers. (Walls, Bedford-street, Bedford-square

Ousey, H. Ashton-under-Line, cabinetmaker. (Ben-nett, Ashton-under-Line; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane  
 Owens, T. Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, carter. (Docker and Hindle, Liverpool; and Whitehouse, Castle-street, Holborn  
 Passey, S. High-street, Newington-butts, bookseller. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row  
 Pattison, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co., Liverpool; and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane  
 Perry, J. Gravesend, confectioner. (Saunders and Co., Upper Thames-street  
 Pilkington, R. Blackburn, Lancaster, merchant. (Neville and Eccles, Blackburn; and Milne and Parry, Temple  
 Pocock, J. W. Southampton-street, Strand, upholsterer. (Grimaldi and Stables, Copthall-court  
 Porter, R. Hackney-road, baker. (Hinrich and Stafford, Buckingham-street  
 Redshawe, T. Fleet-street, bookseller. (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings  
 Riva, G. and N. Sheffield, hardwaremen. (Copeland, Sheffield and Capes, Holborn-court  
 Rolley, T. Sheffield, stone-mason. (Burbeary, Sheffield; and Darke and Co., Redlion-square  
 Shanley, H. Little Argyll-street, wine and spirit-merchant. (Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street  
 Simpson, J. sen. and jun. Liverpool, shipwrights. (Mason, Liverpool; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard  
 Smith, G. Watling-street, factor. (Gunner, Great James-street, Bedford-row  
 Smith, T. G. Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, haberdasher. (Fisher, Walbrook-buildings  
 Stafford, S. Manchester, brewer. (Claye and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row  
 Stanley, R. Old Kent-road, linen-draper. (Jones, Sise-lane  
 Stead, J. Wakefield, architect. (Robinson, Wakefield; and Evans and Shearman, Hatton-garden  
 Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, brewer. (Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street  
 Stranack, J. Park-place, Mile-end, master-mariner. (Gale, Basinghall-street  
 Sweetapple, J. P. Chisenbury, Wilts, horse-dealer. (Cokes, Andover; and Garrard, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East  
 Taylor, C. Salisbury, inn-holder. (Bowles and Co., Shaftesbury; and Yatman, Arundel-street  
 Taylor, T. Ashton-under-Line, draper. (Whitlow, Manchester; and Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard  
 Thornhill, W. York-place, New-road, horse-dealer. (Carton, High-street, Marylebone  
 Tudor, D. Newport, Monmouth, ship-builder. (Davis, Abergavenny; and Williams, Redlion-square  
 Vigor, W. Maidstone, butcher. (Stephens, Maidstone; and Kaye, Dyer's-buildings  
 Walker, J. jun. Lambeth-walk, oven-builder. (Abraham, Jewry-street  
 Wittenbury, E. W. Leeds, woollen-manufacturer. (Smith and Moore, Leeds; and Wilson, Greville-street  
 Wren, T. London-wall, silkman. (James, Bucklers-bury

## DIVIDENDS.

Bardwell, G. Bungay, Suffolk, April 5	Castle, S. sen. Durham, April 15	Evani, G. Hastings, March 29
Barlow, J. and W. Sheffield, April 13	Chesney, R. High Holborn, March 28	Evans, P. Hungerford-market, April 9
Barnard, J. G. Skinner-street, March 19	Cleghorn, W. Ratcliff-highway, March 5	Evans, R. Grindley, Worcester, April 4
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, April 15	Clively, E. Woolwich, March 26	Farrer, W. Friday-street, March 28
Beale, L. W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-str., Southwark, March 1	Cockburn, S. High-street, St. Marylebone, March 26	Fasana, D. Bath, March 26
Beasley, R. G. Austin-friars, April 16	Cowell, J. jun. Torquay, Devon, March 21	Fell, W. Cloak-lane, March 26
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, March 5	Cox, R. A. Little Britain, Mar. 29	Fisher, J. Wolverhampton, April 4
Berry, W. Alphington, near Exeter, April 5	Craig, J. and J. Davies, Basinghall-street, April 16	Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, Apr. 5
Birks, E. Sheffield, March 19	Croxford, C. jun. Iver, Buckingham, March 26	Frost, J. sen. Bridlington-quay, April 19
Bradbury, R. Stone, March 23	Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap, March 29	Gardiner, G. St. John-street, March 26
Bromige, W. Hartlebury, April 4	Davenport, J. and A. Duplap, Great Portland-street, March 26	Gerhardi, H. Savage-gardens, March 22
Brooks, R. Oldham, Lancaster, March 22	Davidson, W. and A. Garnett, Liverpool, April 5	Gillbee, N. Denton, Kent, May 7
Brown, G. New Bond-street, March 26	Devey, W. Holland-street, Mar. 5	Gilpin, W. Villiers-street, April 19
Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Gunnell, Poultry, March 26	Durnall, J. Dover, April 20	Glover, D. and J. Leeds, March 18
Carruthers, D. Liverpool, Mar. 26	Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, April 7	Gravenur, W. Bristol, April 6
		Graves, J. Southwark, April 19
		Gray, T. March, Isle of Ely, April 5
		Harrison, J. Padiham, Lancaster, March 5
		Harrison,



- Harrison, R. Coleshill, Warwick, March 21  
 Higgs, W. and Co., Bristol, March 23  
 Hill, J. Carlisle, March 30  
 Hood, W. Hardley, and T. Hood, London, April 5  
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-street, March 19  
 Huntingdon, J. Skinner-street, March 29  
 Hurry, J. Liverpool, March 19  
 Hyatt, W. Dorset-street, Manchester-square, April 16  
 Jeffreys, W. Regent-street, March 26  
 Knight, J. Halifax, April 7  
 Lacey, J. Bristol, March 25  
 Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 18  
 Lowe, S. Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, March 16  
 Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, March 29  
 Lyall, G. North Shields, March 14  
 Macdonnell, M. and Co., Broad-street, April 12  
 Macgeorge, W. Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, March 5  
 Meacock, E. Liverpool, March 29  
 Meek, M. Knaresborough, April 9  
 Middleton, J. T. Stone, Stafford, March 23  
 Moore, J. and Co., Bishop Monkton, Leeds, April 6  
 Morgan, M. Newport, March 25  
 Murphy, P. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, April 5  
 Newman, J. Upper East Smithfield, March 15  
 Nichols, S. and M. Woodstock, April 12  
 Norris, R. Bury, Lancaster, March 26  
 Nunn, R. Queen-street, Cheapside, April 9  
 Palyart, J. London-street, March 21  
 Parker, W. Oxford-street, March 26  
 Paternoster, W. Rochester, Mar. 5  
 Phillips, W. Bristol, April 6  
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, April 9  
 Ploughman, H. Romsey, Southampton, March 18  
 Powell, E. Dover, April 20  
 Poynor, C. Doncaster, March 22  
 Preddy, R. Bristol, March 26  
 Rees, B. Haverford West, April 7  
 Ritchie, J. and Co., Watling-street, March 22  
 Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, March 22  
 Robertson, W. Liverpool, Mar. 28  
 Robinson, W. sen. Craggs, within Padiham, Lancaster, March 25  
 Robinson, W. Liverpool, April 6  
 Rooke, W. Noble-street, April 16  
 Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place, April 5  
 Simpson, W. Manchester, Mar. 22  
 Smith, J. Bristol, April 13  
 Smith, T. Hampton-Wick, April 2  
 Springweiller, A. Duke-street, West Smithfield, March 20  
 Stansbie, A. Birmingham, April 4  
 Stephens, J. Liverpool, April 5  
 Stevens, W. Northumberland-st., Strand, March 29  
 Stewart, W. Mitre-court, March 19  
 Stirk, W. Leeds, April 9  
 Sweet, T. Frith-street, March 26  
 Sykes, J. and J. Hollis, Manchester, March 23  
 Tarling, T. S. Layton, March 19  
 Tatner, C. Horton-Kirby, Kent, Feb. 26  
 Taylor, J. Leominster, March 21  
 Vincent, G. St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, March 19  
 Wadham, B. Poole, March 23  
 Wainwright, B. Hereford, April 19  
 Wardale, W. Prestwick, March 21  
 Watts, R. Lawrence-Pountney-hill, March 22  
 Webb, R. F. Wapping-street, March 26  
 Weeks, T. Southampton, April 8  
 Welsh, W. Liverpool, April 4  
 West, J. Richmond, April 9  
 White, J. C. Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, April 16  
 Whiting, T. Oxford, March 19  
 Wight, S. and J. Leadenhall-street, March 22  
 Wilkin, S. Taverham, Norfolk, March 30

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

*Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**M**R. Salisbury has discovered that the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax, grows in Ireland in the fullest luxuriance. It has been cultivated as an ornamental plant in the open ground, in the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow: it is perfectly hardy, having grown on one estate for thirty years successively, without being affected by frost, except once or twice triflingly on the tops of the leaves; and it is capable of being propagated by offsets from the roots, in a ratio sufficient to prove that it may be brought into cultivation on a large scale.

A favourite pastime of the Negro Arabs in Nubia, and which is also known among the Arabs in Upper Egypt, is the *Syredge*, a kind of draughts. It is played upon sandy ground, on which they trace with the fingers chequers of forty-nine squares. It is an intricate game, and requires great attention: the object is, to take all the antagonist's pieces; but the rules are very different from those of the Polish draught. The people are uncommonly fond of this game; two persons seldom sitting down together without immediately beginning to draw squares on the sand.

*Monument to Major Cartwright.*—A meeting of the Committee for arranging the subscriptions for the erection of a public testimonial to the memory of the late Major Cartwright, was held at the house of P. Moore, Esq., M.P., on the 12th of March. It appeared that between £400 and £500 might then be considered as subscribed, from comparatively private sources; and, when the contributions resulting from a public appeal shall have been added, the amount will be considerably increased.

Another Mechanic's Institution was opened on the 10th of March, for the convenience of the inhabitants of Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, &c. The meeting was held in Gibraltar Chapel, Bethnal-Green Road, and was attended by about 700 mechanics. It would have been much more numerous had not the size of the building rendered it necessary to limit the issue of tickets. The business was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Gibson, and explained in a very appropriate speech by Dr. Birkbeck, who we understand had been particularly requested to attend. Mr. Partington, of the London Institution, then delivered a lecture on the Mechanical Powers. A very handsome subscription has been made, principally among the silk-trade, in furtherance of the object of the Institution, and there seems every prospect of success.

Mr. Fenner, Surgeon, of Aylesbury, having long experienced in his practice, as well as in his family, the deleterious effects of Bakers' bread, has been induced to adopt the habit of baking at home; he observes that in cases of indigestion, although a very desirable object, it is by no means easy to excite the regular peristaltic action of the bowels by diet; it is common in such cases to resort to purgatives, but their continued use is highly objectionable; and this inconvenience, he asserts, may be obviated by the use of home-baked bread. Let the best and cleanest wheat be ground by an honest miller without being dressed at all (no bran is to be taken from it), made into bread and well baked; the first week any one tries this, who has been requiring medicine daily, he will find such benefit, that he



he will not be inclined readily to part with it. If made from the best wheat, the bread is not so brown as may be supposed. Household bread, when made of fine flour, is in some cases of indigestion too astringent. Dr. Majendie, of Paris, tried the experiment of feeding dogs upon white bread and water; they all died within fifty days, while others, to whom he had given household bread, differing only from the white by retaining a quantity of the bran, continued to thrive very well upon it; one of the dogs that died, had been put upon his usual nourishment between the 40th and 45th days, but nothing could save him from the fatal effects of white bread.

Sir Humphrey Davy's new method of coppering ships' bottoms appears to have succeeded. The president of the Portsmouth Philosophical Society says, he has minutely examined the Samarang since she came into dock, and asserts, on the authority of a naval gentleman experienced in the subject, as well as on his own, that no ship in his Majesty's navy ever came home from a foreign station with a clearer copper, or in a clearer state of bottom; the accumulation of weeds and shells was peculiarly small, and little else but a few of the minutest limpets had become attached in the space of several months.

A person at Bolton, named Roberts, has contrived an apparatus consisting of a hood and mouth-piece, which enables the wearer to breathe with ease and safety in the densest vapour; the inventor proved its efficacy in the presence of a party assembled for the purpose, by entering the stove-room of Messrs. Crook and Dean's Foundry, Little Bolton, in which sulphur, &c. were burning. He remained shut in it for twenty minutes without injury, though a person without the apparatus would have died in two minutes.

M. Paixham has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner as cannon discharge balls. This bomb-cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest; it answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the Naval matériel. In consequence of this invention (says the *Journal des Débats*), large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without risk: a well directed discharge from one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

*Great Canal.*—The new canal of Amsterdam, forming a communication from the ocean to that city, exceeds in depth and dimensions any similar work in Great Britain; a 44-gun frigate has already made the passage, and there is sufficient capacity for a ship even of 80 guns.

*Third University.*—It has been proposed to form a University in the neighbourhood

of York; the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam has, it is said, promised to contribute £50,000 towards its establishment.

*Weights and Measures.*—The new act for regulating these, which comes into operation on the 1st of May, will create trouble at first to persons in trade, and be the subject of confusion with their customers. It will be important to persons concerned to be provided with the new legal weights and measures, as the penalties of former acts attach to the present. The variation in wine-measure is very considerable, the new gallon being about one-fifth larger than the present; the new bushel will also exceed the present by about one thirty-second part.

Mr. McCulloch, of Edinburgh, commenced on Monday 21st, at Willis's Rooms, a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, in honour (so states the announcement) of the late Mr. Ricardo. The lectures have been well attended, and will be continued every Monday and Thursday till the course is concluded. A similar course is delivered, on intermediate days, at the London Tavern.

Mr. Barlow's method of correcting the local affection of vessels on the needle has been adopted in the Russian Navy; and his Majesty the Emperor Alexander has presented Mr. B., through his Excellency Count Levin, with a valuable gold watch and rich dress-chain, as a mark of the value which his Majesty sets on the useful discovery.

*COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.*—On Friday, 4th, at a dinner meeting of between three and four hundred gentlemen (with his Royal Highness the Duke of York presiding), above £1,500 was collected in aid of this meritorious charity. Mr. Fawcett, in an able address, repelled some attack which had been made in a newspaper against it. The enjoyments of the day were varied by vocal and instrumental music, and the whole passed off with great hilarity and *éclat*.

The papers of the late H. Godwyn, esq., of Blackheath, containing, principally, the results of most laborious computations relative to interest, annuities, weights and measures; the determination of powers and roots; and applicable to the rules of mensuration and the higher inquiries of mathematicians,—are deposited in the library of the British Museum.

A new lava island, lat. 15° 31' S., and lon. 176° 11' E., (by sun and moon, brought up by chronometer for four days previous), called Onacuse, or Hunter's Island, was discovered in July 1824.

Santa Fé, but lately regarded as the American *Ultima Thule*, may now be considered a stage only in the vast plain between the Mississippi and the Rio del Norte.

*Russian Horses.*—The hardy natives of the country are small, lively, and animated; very shaggy, and generally of a brown colour. In the interior, they are mostly unshod



unshod; but will traverse any sort of ground, up to their middle in snow. During the winter months, they are seen toiling in a cold of 20° below the freezing-point of Reaumur, as white as snow, covered with icicles and *ghryme*. During summer, they labour under the extreme of heat. Such are the animals that, with their brethren from the banks of the Volga, Kuban, and Don, composed the irregular cavalry of the Russian army, which sustained, uninjured, the fatigues of the campaign; as also the severity of the winter, which, on setting in, in the short space of one night, proved destruction to those of the French army, natives of a warmer climate, in the disastrous retreat from Russia.

*Anthropology*.—Dr. Willigius, of Kirchberg, perpetuates the following curious occurrences:—A man had several children born to him in lawful matrimony, most of whom had six fingers on each hand: he married a second time—still his children were six-fingered. A daughter by the first wife married, and bore two six-fingered children.

A Meeting was lately held in London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a Society for the Encouragement of Literature:—Colonel Nugent in the Chair.—A number of Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed.

Mr. Nicholson's Operative Mechanic, which has been delayed some days by the Engravers, may be expected almost immediately.

The Metropolitan Literary Institution, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, have resolved to admit subscribers, at three guineas per annum, or two guineas for half a-year, who will have access to the News-Room, Reading Room, and Library.

#### WORKS IN THE PRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Nares, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is preparing for publication, *Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, with Extracts from his Private and Official Correspondence and other Papers, not previously investigated.

Mr. Phillips, author of *Pomarium Britannicum*, and other works, has just committed to the press his new volume, on which he has been so long engaged, entitled "*Floral Emblems*," containing, together with a complete account of the most beautiful picturesque devices, employed in ancient and modern times, by the most celebrated painters and poets; a Grammar of the Language, whereby, in the most pleasing manner, ideas may be communicated, or events recorded, under resemblances the most fanciful that can be

applied to the purposes of amusement or of decoration.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, selected, with Prefatory Remarks, and an Account of his Life. By Robert Southey, esq., complete in 1 vol. 24mo. boards.

The Minnesinger's Garland, or Specimens (selected and translated) of the Poetry of the German Minnesingers or Troubadours of the 12th and 13th Centuries, will be speedily published.

Mr. Wardrop announces for publication, the whole Works of the late Matthew Baillie, M.D.; with an Account of his Life.

The Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body, vol. ii. By Robert Harrison, A.B.T.C.D. is nearly ready.

Dr. Gordon Smith is preparing a system work on Medical Police.

An Historical Dissertation is preparing for publication, upon the Origin, Duration and Antiquity of English Surnames. By William Kingdom, esq.

A New Work by one of the Authors of *Body and Soul*, entitled the *Village Pastor*, in one volume, will be published in the course of the month.

Vol. 3, of the *English Flora*, by Sir James E. Smith, is announced.

Miss Benger's *Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia*, daughter of King James I., with Sketches of the most distinguished Personages, and the State of Society in Holland and Germany during the 17th century, are in the press.

Mr. Buckingham announces his *Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the countries East of Syria and Palestine*: including a Journey from Nazareth to the mountains beyond the Dead Sea; from thence to the great plain of the Hauran to Bozra, Damascus, Lebanon, Balbeck, and by the valley of the Orontes to Seleucia, Antioch, and Aleppo.

Dr. Malkin, head master of Bury School, has in the press, *Classical Disquisitions, and Curiosities, critical and historical*.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing, by subscription, in about Fifty quarterly parts, *Species Conchyliorum*; or, Descriptions of all the Known Species of Recent Shells. By G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S., &c. Illustrated by coloured Plates, by J. D. C. Sowerby, F.L.S., &c. The descriptions in this work will be given in Latin and English. The number of species and varieties to be described and figured are 5,000, which will be contained in from 900 to 1000 plates.

An inedited MS. of the celebrated Fenelon has been lately found buried among the archives of the establishment of St. Anne, in the town of Cambrai. It was composed by Fenelon in the year 1702, and is entitled, *Réponse de l'Archevêque de Cambrai au Memoire qui lui a été envoyé sur le Droit du Joyeux Avènement*.

The *Eve of All-Hallows*, or *Adelaide of Tyrconnell*, a Romance, is just ready.

Narrative



Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c., by William H. Keating, A.M., &c., is nearly ready.

The History of Paris, from the earliest period to the present day, is announced for publication.

The King of Spain has just authorized the printing of the Autographical Journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of several other illustrious Navigators, which have been preserved in the Escorial with the most religious care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

The Pictures; The Betrothing; Novels. Translated from the German of Lewis Tieck and Thomas Fitzgerald, the Lord of Offaley, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, a Romance, are nearly ready.

Mr. James Jennings has in the press, Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.

Dr. Thomas Busby will shortly publish, Concert-room and Orchestra Anecdotes.

Dramatic Table-Talk, by Richard Ryan, esq., is just ready.

James Elmes, esq., Author of the Life of Wren, &c., has in the press, the Schools of the Fine Arts.

The Last Days of Lord Byron, by Major William Parry, is just ready.

The Complete Governess, an entire system of Female Education, by a Lady, is announced.

A Series of Sixteen Designs of the celebrated Retzsch, to illustrate Schiller's Ballad of "The Fight of the Dragon" engraved in outline by H. Moses, will shortly be published.

Early in April is promised, a Catalogue of all those Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds which have been engraved, with the Names of the Engravers, &c. &c.

Among forthcoming novelties, we notice (from several publishers' lists) a Sequel Volume to Evelyn's Memoirs: it is by Mr. Upcott, and is expected in about three weeks.

A Journal across the Cordillera of the Andes, and of a Residence in Lima and other parts of Peru, in 1823 and 1824, by Robert Proctor, esq., is announced for publication.

Mr. Howison, Author of Sketches in Upper Canada, is preparing for the press, Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreation.

The Remains and Memoir of the late Reverend Charles Wolfe, A.B., Author of the Poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore, are announced, by the Rev. J. A. Russell, in two volumes 12mo.; and whatever profits may arise from the sale, are to be placed at the disposal of the Author's Family, for charitable and religious purposes.

The Right Joyous and Pleasant History of the Feats, Gests, and Proweses of

the Chevalier Bayard, will be published in a few days.

Thoughts in Rhyme. By an East Anglian, will be ready in a few days.

"Pompeiana," by Sir W. Gell and J. P. Gandy, with more than a hundred Engravings, is announced.

A second volume of Captain Brookes' Travels in Norway, &c., will speedily be published.

In Paris, the *Album* of the famous fortune-teller Mademoiselle le Normand is announced. The prospectus styles it a precious collection of secret memoirs, literary miscellanies, and letters of celebrated persons, &c. It is to consist of five large quarto volumes, or above eighty volumes in octavo! and to appear in parts.

Hints to some Churchwardens on the Repair of Parish Churches, are just ready.

Ancient Paintings and Mosaic, discovered at Pompeii, by John Goldiecutt, tect, is announced for publication.

Ned Clinton, or the Commissary; comprising Adventures and Events during the Peninsular War, with curious and original Anecdotes of Military and other remarkable Characters, will be published in a few days; also, volume 2 of Naval and Military Anecdotes.

Rev. Henry G. White, will shortly publish, in 1 vol. 8vo., the Reading-Desk; or, Practical Remarks upon the Reading of the Liturgy: with Notes upon its construction, embodying the substance of a Series of Sermons, preached at the Asylum for Female Orphans.

Mr. Penn has in the press a new edition of his Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaical Geologies, revised and enlarged with relation to the latest works on Geology.

Dr. Gordon Smith is preparing a systematic work on Medical Police.

Preparing for publication, Practical Observations on Hydrocele, with a view to recommend a new Mode of Operating for that Disease, which is exempt from the Inconveniences that have been found to attend all the other operations; and at the same time more simple and equally certain of producing a cure. Illustrated with Cases. To which is added, some Practical Observations on Bronchocele, and on Inflammation of the Mamma; accompanied with a Table, containing upwards of One Hundred Cases of Bronchocele, treated at the Monmouth Dispensary. By James Holbrook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon in the Royal Navy, and Surgeon to the Monmouth General Dispensary.

The Student's Assistant, or Derivative Explanatory Index, containing the principal Terms used in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Medicine, and Surgery; by John Charles Litchfield, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medical Society of London, &c.

The



The Magistrate, or Sessions and Police Review, Critical, Humorous, and Instructive, will be published on the first of May, and continued monthly.

The Works of James Arminius, D.D., formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Latin, by James Nichols, author of "*Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency*."—Volume the first will soon be published.

Preparing for publication, a new 8vo. Edition of "Gostling's Walk in and about the City of Canterbury;" embellished with plates, and edited by the Rev. John Metcalfe, M.A.

Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the Means of promoting its Reception in India, will be shortly published.

The encouragers of active industry, in whatever spot it may be requisite, will be glad to learn, that the Laws of the Mexican Rivers, which have hitherto governed the operations in this quarter, are now translating from the last Spanish Ordinances; which will be accompanied with Observations on the Rivers of South America, and of the various Mining Association.

The author of *Fifteen Years in India*, and *Memoirs of India*, has now in the press, a work in three volumes, entitled, "*Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life*." New Editions of his former efforts are in preparation, illustrated by maps and plates.

Nearly ready for publication, the *Diable Diplomat*, par un Ancien Ministre.

Hints to some Churchwardens on the Repair of Parish Churches, one vol. 8vo., twelve plates.

On the Religions of Ancient Greece, the Public, the Mystical, and the Philosophical, by W. Mitford, esq.

In a few days will be published, the *New Shepherd's Calendar*, a new volume of Poems, by John Clare.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the Works of Archbishop Leighton, with Notes, and Interpolated Remarks, by S. T. Coleridge, esq. Post 8vo.

A third volume of *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, by Walter Savage Landor, esq.

The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern: with an Introduction and Notes, Historical and Critical, and Characters of the Lyric Poets, by Allan Cunningham, in 4 vols.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late Richard Ayton, esq., with a Memoir of his Life, and a fine Portrait, engraved by F. C. Lewis.

The Principal Roots of the Latin Language, simplified by a Display of their Incorporation into the English Tongue, with copious Notes; forming part of Mr. Hall's Intellectual System of Education (as ex-

plained in a public Lecture, delivered at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday, 8th of May 1824), whereby an adult, previously unacquainted in the slightest degree with Latin, was enabled in the short space of only seven days, to acquire so considerable a knowledge of the Latin Language, as to translate, parse, and scan, the whole of the First Book of Virgil's *Æneid*.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Longman and Co.'s Catalogue of Old Books. Part III. for 1824-5.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Cardinal Wolsey; by George Cavendish. With Notes and Illustrations; by S. W. Singer, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Life of Frederic Schiller; with an Examination of his Works. 10s. 6d.

Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, in 1675-9. 8vo.

Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, A.M. 8vo. 15s. New edition.

Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, esq. By J. Boaden, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, 2 vols. 8vo. French, 16s.; English, 18s.

Memoirs of Count Segur. English, 12s.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Brown, M.D. By the Rev. D. Welsh. 8vo. 14s.

### EDUCATION.

A Key to the German Language and Conversation; after the Plan of Bossuet. By D. Boileau. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

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## OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

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REV. DR. PARR.

**D**IED, at Hatton Parsonage, near Warwick, on the evening of Sunday the 6th inst., in his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Graffam, in Huntingdonshire, &c., after an illness of about two months' continuance; during which the affectionate sympathy of his friends was not less assiduous than the prayers and supplications of his parishioners, for the prolongation of the life of their most valuable friend and pastor.

Rarely does it fall to the lot of men in general to witness such a splendid combination of talent, learning, and moral worth as the character of Dr. Parr presented. In intellect, he was a giant, revelling and glorying in that strength by means of which he was enabled to defy opposition, to overthrow all competitors, to break them to pieces, and to trample them to dust, if they besought not that forbearance which he refused to no man. Occasionally, he might be thought, by some persons, to wanton in power—to assume the sceptre, and put on the purple; for, enthroned in intellectual might, he dreaded no rivalry:—but let all remember, that he was incapable of the slightest feeling of jealousy at other men's claims, or victories; he rejoiced in their powers, and aided their triumphs; and seldom, indeed, has the world possessed a man who has contributed so frequently, so essentially, and with so much delight, to the success of all who sought his aid. He was not to be vexed by ignorance, irritated by dulness, or provoked by folly: for he always made unasked allowances for every man's situa-

tion, circumstances, capacity, or want of capacity; and it was only when ignorance presumed to teach—when dulness pretended to be wit, or folly domineered, that his ire was kindled; and he inflicted unforgettable, unforgotten wounds upon the self-love of persons, who neither knew him nor themselves.

The majesty of mind beamed in his eye, and was stamped upon his forehead, and required none of those external indications of coronets and mitres, which supply the absence of realities in the "little great;"—exhibiting the shadow without the substance—the attestation without the signature.

His knowledge of the human character, in all its varieties, appeared to have been intuitive. He marked the eye; he read the countenance; and the prophet of old did not more fully comprehend the handwriting upon the wall, than he all the latent, as well as all the obvious, features of the mind.

Endowed with that indispensable requisite to literary eminence which is found in a memory at once retentive and exact, he attracted the pure ore from all that he read, and all that he heard. If any mind might be pronounced magnetic, it was his.

Possessing, in the stores of his capacious mind, the essence of all that the fathers wrote; profoundly skilled in all the best comments upon Jewish history and Christian doctrine; master of all systems of divinity; versed in all creeds, as well as in the decisions of councils and synods; and equally well acquainted with the great controversies which have agitated the Greek,



Greek, the Latin and the Protestant churches; as also those which have, at various periods, divided the literary world; being a most learned philologist, erudite classical scholar, and profound metaphysician; skilled in general science, and more especially in the principles of legislation; deeply read in ecclesiastical and general history, as well as in the systems of ethics and philosophy, of all ages and nations;—the “spirits of the mighty dead” might be said to come at his call; and the poets, the orators and philosophers of antiquity mentally appeared at the invocation of a genius transcendent as themselves. To estimate his acquisitions to their full extent was impossible; knowledge in him was an ocean, the *boundaries* of which no one ever discovered—the *depths* of which no one ever fathomed.

Such a man, enjoying unabated vigour of intellect, and undecaying firmness of purpose, though almost on the verge of his eightieth year, was a spectacle sublime as that of the polar sun blazing at midnight, and pouring forth floods of light when the ordinary laws of nature decree darkness.

That such talents and such learning should be accompanied by a commensurate kindness of heart and urbanity of manners, is not more than thinking men would expect, nor less than good men would desire. He was the personal friend of his humblest parishioners; and to them he was an expounder of Scripture, alike able, zealous and faithful: and whilst he taught them to abhor every species of hypocrisy and fraud, they witnessed that his practice and his precepts were in exact accordance. Religion in him had no taint of superstition, or bigotry: he believed that the fold of Christ included all that have faith in his mission, and obey his precepts; and the rest of his fellow-beings he presumed not to judge. He soothed the afflicted, advised the friendless, consoled the widow and the fatherless, and sought to lighten the captive's fetters: he was, indeed, the friend of those “who had none beside to help them.” His conversational intercourse was instructive and delightful, almost beyond parallel: the hospitality of ancient times prevailed at his table, and his hourly liberality proved his contempt for riches.

Dr. Parr was born at Harrow: his father was a surgeon of that place; and his paternal grandfather was rector of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. He was at the head of Harrow school in his fourteenth year; and would, on the death of Dr. Sumner, who strongly recommended him as his successor, have been appointed to the headmastership, had it not been for the immaturity of his age. At Harrow, he contracted a friendship with Dr. Bennet, late Bishop of Cloyne, and the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones. When he removed from Harrow, to establish himself as a teacher

at Stanmore, almost all the boys of the upper school accompanied him. He became successively master of the Grammar Schools of Colchester and Norwich; and was preferred, in 1780, to the rectory of Asterby, in the diocese of Lincoln. This, in 1785, he exchanged for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire. In addition to the benefice above-mentioned, the Rev. Dr. Parr held the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, which was presented to him by Sir Francis Burdett. Through the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, he also obtained, from Bishop Lowth, a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Parr was twice married—first to Ann, of the ancient house of Mauleverer, in Yorkshire; and afterwards to Mary, sister of the late Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull, in Warwickshire. By his first wife, he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, except Catherine and Sarah, both of whom he survived; the first married to John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmillis, in Denbighshire, and left two daughters, now living—Catherine and Augusta; the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. John Lymes, Rector of Elmley Levit, in Worcester-shire.

Dr. Parr was not doomed to experience liberality where it ought to have been most exhibited. He was never patronized by the government: but derived his preferments, and that competence, which so happily gilded the sunset of his life, and which he so nobly united with mental independence, from his own exertions, and those of private friendship. Distinguished as Dr. Parr was for his moral character, his persevering exercise of all the duties of his station as a parish pastor, and his zealous and enlightened attachment to our civil and religious constitution, this neglect of him, by the ruling powers, is obviously traceable to the known independence of his character. The secret, indeed, may be explained by an extract from his admirable work “On the Character of Mr. Fox;” in which he states, that “from his youth upwards he never deserted a friend, nor violated a public principle; that he was the SLAVE OF NO PATRON, AND THE ORGAN OF NO PARTY; that he *formed* his political opinions without the slightest regard, and *acted* upon them with total disregard to personal emolument and professional promotion!”

MRS. ANNA LÆTITIA BARBAULD.

AT Stoke Newington, on the 9th instant, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Lætitia Barbauld, daughter of the late Rev. John Aiken, D.D., and widow of the Rev. Rochmont Barbauld.

This distinguished lady, whose fame is second to none of the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her learned and exemplary



emplary father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education; a boon at that period rarely bestowed upon a daughter. In the year 1756, she accompanied her family to Warrington, in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the tutors of a dissenting academy. She published, in 1772, a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother, the late John Aiken, M. D., she gave to the world a small but choice collection of miscellaneous pieces in prose.

On her marriage, in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrove in Suffolk, where her *Early Lessons*, and *Hymns in Prose, for Children*, were composed—masterpieces in the art of juvenile instruction—monuments at once of her genius and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise. In 1785, Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrove, and after a tour on the Continent, and some months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead.

Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously, but marked for hers by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation; and a *Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce* on his exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during many succeeding years.

In 1802 she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at the village of Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother, and desire of enjoying his daily society. A *Selection from the Guardian, Spectator and Tatler*, introduced by an elegant essay; another from the *MS. correspondence of Richardson*, with a *Life of the Author*, and a view of his writings prefixed; and a *Collection of the best English Novels*, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure; a higher effort of her power was the splendid poem entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, which appeared early in the ensuing year.

This was the last of her separate publications, but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour nearly to the latest period of her life.

She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering, and with perfect resignation and composure of mind.

The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid and generous. No one could bear her faculties more meekly: neither pride nor envy had the smallest share in her composition; her beneficence was proved by many acts of bounty, and her courtesy, kindness, and indulgence to others were unbounded. Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all

within her sphere. She possessed many and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy.

Mrs. Barbauld has left behind her many unpublished pieces both in verse and prose; and a complete edition of her works, with a selection from her correspondence, may be expected to appear under the superintendence of her family.

While inserting, with a melancholy satisfaction, this brief memoir, with which a correspondent has favoured us, of one of the greatest benefactors to the present generation, from the lead taken by her in improving the system of early domestic education,—it would be, upon our part, a want of that gratitude which is the very heart of moral justice, if we did not particularly notice the obligations of the *Monthly Magazine* to Mrs. Barbauld, to whose pen are to be ascribed several of the most pleasing and interesting essays and poetical effusions which graced its earliest numbers.

#### DR. TILLOCH, LL.D.

It is with feelings of deep emotion that we have to announce to our readers the death of Dr. Alexander Tilloch, the founder and editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Alexander Tilloch was a native of Glasgow, where he was born on the 28th of February 1757. After receiving that liberal education which in Scotland is so much more accessible than in England, inured from his earliest life to a habit of thinking for himself, possessing an inquisitive mind, and imbibing an ardent thirst for knowledge, he devoted much of his attention to the art of printing, in which he conceived much improvement remained to be made. As he was not bred a printer himself, he had recourse to Mr. Foulis, printer of the University of Glasgow, to whom he applied for types to make an experiment in a new process, and that nothing less than the art of stereotype printing: the experiment succeeded, and Mr. Foulis, who was a very ingenious man, became so convinced of its practicability and excellence, that he entered into partnership with him in order to carry it on. They took out patents in both England and Scotland, and printed several small volumes from stereotype plates. A few years afterwards Dr. Tilloch discovered, that he was but a second inventor, and that the art had been exercised by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh, jeweller, nearly fifty years before. This circumstance, if it did not disgust Dr. Tilloch, made him think less of his discovery; and soon after he left Glasgow for London, where he became one of the proprietors of the *Star evening newspaper*. But even the avocations of a daily journal, and the political vortex into which all who are so connected are unavoidably driven, could not divert his mind from his favourite pursuits. He therefore projected and commenced the *Philosophical Magazine*, which, although there are now



now several works of a similar description, continues to maintain its high character. To this, the philosophical acquirements of the Editor, who possessed an extensive knowledge of many departments of physical science, were, in a great degree, conducive; and various papers by himself, in the earlier volumes, are by no means the least interesting of their contents. During the last three years, however, the ravages of the disorder which has terminated in his death, disabled him from taking an active part in conducting the work.

Dr. Tilloch devoted much of his valuable time to the Steam-engine, and had a large share in suggesting and maturing the improvement on what is called Woolf's engine. The ruling passion may be said, in Dr. Tilloch, to have been strong almost even in death; for he had entered a new patent for a steam-engine only a fortnight before death closed his eyes, and the world lost a man who had devoted a long life to the advancement of science. This melancholy event took place at his house in Barnsbury-street, Islington, on the 26th of January last.

In private life, Dr. Tilloch was amiable; in conversation, acute, intelligent and communicative; few persons possessed a clearer understanding, or a warmer heart. We have already stated that Dr. Tilloch was one of the proprietors of the *Star* newspaper, and for many years he took an active share in its management; for the last five years, however, the editing has been confided to other hands, and the opportunities which a long and protracted sickness enabled him to devote to study were appropriated to science, in the promotion of which he was always ardent and persevering.

Dr. Tilloch was a member of several literary and scientific societies, and few individuals had stronger claims to such distinction.

#### WILLIAM OWEN, ESQ., R. A.

This distinguished artist died on Friday, Feb. 11, after a protracted illness, in nearly his 60th year; not, however, by the natural progress of disease, but by having laudanum administered instead of other medicine, through the mistake of a chemist's boy, in inverting the labels of two different bottles. Mr. Owen was a native of Wales, and came to London with the late R. P. Knight, esq. The professional character of Mr. Owen, and his rise and progress in his art deserve more ample notice, than we have, at present, either the leisure or the documents to prepare. As a portrait painter, he had himself the discriminative modesty which usually accompanies genuine merit, always to acknowledge, that he did not approach Reynolds; and it may be added, that the description of merit he did possess, was, in a considerable degree, of a distinct character from that of the yet unrivalled glory of the English school of portraiture. The eminence he attained was the result

as much, at least, of unwearied diligence as of genius; and the evidence of its not being grounded upon early attainments in science,—that of anatomy, and diligent study of the naked figure, in particular,—was conspicuous to the critically discerning eye: for if his style, in some particulars, was vigorous, the drawing both of his heads and hands was frequently feeble; and his proportions did not come out sufficiently intelligible, if we may so express ourselves, through his drapery.\* This was, perhaps, the principal reason why he did not much succeed in displaying the elegance of the female form, and why his happiest efforts in this way displayed rather the prettinesses of the artist, than the genuine characteristics of feminine loveliness. In the sphere of his academic duties he was greatly respected; and the liberal manner in which he communicated his advice commanded the love and gratitude of the students. Many of his numerous unfinished portraits, Mr. Leahy, who occupies his painting rooms, has, we understand, been of late employed in completing. Mr. Owen was originally a pupil of Catson's, R. A.; and, like his more distinguished colleague, Stothard, was originally a coach-painter. His funeral, which took place on the 19th, was a private one; but was attended by the president of the R. A., and by his old friends, Messrs. Westmacott, Phillips and Thompson. He has left a widow and an only son, the Rev. Wm. Owen, to deplore his loss.

#### J. H. PARRY.

THE late Mr. John Humfreys Parry was born in 1787, near Mold, in Flintshire. His father, who was Rector of Llanfarns, sent him at a proper age to the grammar school at Ruthin; and on his removal placed him in the office of his maternal uncle, Mr. Wynn, a Solicitor, at Mold, with a view to the profession of the law. He subsequently entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1811. As a barrister, he chose the Chester circuit, and for some time practised with every prospect of success; but becoming possessed of property, by the death of his father, and being attached to the social pleasures of the metropolis, his practice gradually dwindled, till, at length, he lost all connexion with the bar. Mr. Parry married a daughter of Mr. Thomas, a respectable solicitor, of Llanfyllin,

\* We do not mean to insinuate, that the dissecting knife should be conspicuous in the strokes of the pencil, and the muscles and arteries be seen through the clothing, as is frequently the case in the figures of one of the great artists of the day, and in those of some of his imitators; but the drapery of the clothed figure, whether imitative or fanciful, cannot be properly laid by the artist whose imagination is not completely possessed of the anatomy and naked proportions of the form.



Llanfyllin, in Montgomeryshire; and has left a large and amiable family, of three daughters and two sons, almost without provision. Mr. Parry was the author of several poems inserted in the *Welsh Melodies*, and the projector of the *Cambro-Briton*. He published the 1st volume of a great desideratum in biography, called the *Cambrian Plutarch*; and had, a short time previous to his melancholy death, been appointed to superintend the Welsh portion of the great National History, about to be published by Government.

COLONEL STANHOPE.

On Saturday, March the 5th, by hanging himself on a beam in one of the out-houses in Caen Wood, while in a state of mental derangement, the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, brother of the present Earl Stanhope, Aide-de-camp to General Sir John Moore and General Graham, and, latterly, to the Duke of York, and M.P. for Dartmouth. At the siege of St. Sebastian, this gallant officer received a grape-shot wound in the spine. Severe as his consequent sufferings were, it was, however, the decided opinion of the eminent surgeons by whom he had been attended that the ball could not, without imminent risk of fatal consequences, be extracted. Whether by the pressure of an extraneous substance, or by the adhesion of the nerves themselves during the passage of the ball, the result was, that not only the spine was morbidly affected, but the whole nervous system partook of the injury. Frequent exfoliations of the bone had taken place. Of late, Col. Stanhope appeared very abstracted, was in the habit of sitting a long time, as if in a state of stupor, and then would suddenly start up, as if from sleep or upon an alarm. Within a few days he had complained very much that he could get no sleep, in consequence of the pain he endured. About two years ago his wife, the eldest daughter of Lord Mansfield, died, and his grief at the loss of her was very great. The pain and nervous irritations created by the wound, acted upon by mental causes, seem to have induced temporary insanity. The Colonel gave up his establishment after the death of his wife, by whom he had one son, who is now living. He was held in the highest esteem by all in the neighbourhood who knew him; and the unaffected sorrow of the domestics, who gave evidence before the Jury, bore testimony to his worth as a master. He was remarkably pious, although from his early youth in the army, and he paid the highest attention to religious duties, and was much given to literary pursuits. He was related to the late Right Hon. William Pitt, who placed him in the army contrary to his father's wishes. He was in his 39th year. We understand that he was about to be married to a young lady, who was on a visit to Caen Wood, at the time the dreadful event took place.

BARON BRAYBROOK.

At his seat at Bellingbear, on the 28th of February, after a lingering illness, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Richard Aldworth Griffin, Baron Braybrook, of Braybrook, in Northamptonshire, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of Essex, high Steward of Wokingham, Rector of Saffron Walden, Provost Martial of Jamaica, and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge. His Lordship was born July 3, 1750; and married, in June 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Grenville, who died Nov. 6, 1796, leaving a numerous issue. He succeeded, in May 1797, to the Barony of Braybrook, and the Audley End estates, on the death of his relative John Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrook, at which period he had been four times elected member for Reading; a distinction on many former occasions conferred upon his ancestors. His Lordship was the representative of two of the most ancient families in the county, being descended paternally from the Aldworths of Stanlake, and in the female line from the Nevilles of Billingbear. We cannot conclude our notice of this melancholy event, without expressing our deep concern for the loss of this highly respected nobleman, who has been long endeared to a very large circle of relations and friends, by the most upright and honourable conduct, the exercise of the most benevolent affections and extensive charity. By those who are enabled to appreciate his truly Christian and social virtues, and high intellectual acquirements, and more especially by the immediate members of his afflicted family, the memory of this amiable individual will long be most affectionately cherished. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Richard Neville, one of the representatives of the county of Bedford.

LADY JERNINGHAM.

At her house in Bolton-row, on Wednesday, at the age of 77, Lady Jerningham, eldest daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, by his wife Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of George Earl of Lichfield, and grand-daughter of Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of King Charles II. She married, in 1767, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. of Costessy, in Norfolk, who was the representative of one of the few remaining families of English gentry, prior in date to the Conquest, and was descended on his mother's side from King Edward III. Sir William died in 1809, leaving by his widow, the present Viscount Stafford, and Lady Bedingfield, besides two sons, since cut off in the flower of their age, viz. William, who signalized himself, by his distinguished bravery, in the Austrian service; and Edward, an English barrister, and Secretary of the late British Catholic Board, whose memory is affectionately cherished



by all who knew him, and whose death was an irreparable loss to the members of his communion. The venerable lady, whose decease we now commemorate, had been declining in health for the last twelve months, and breathed her last without a struggle.

#### Mrs. FRANKLIN.

It is with the strongest feelings of regret that we present our readers with a detail of the melancholy demise of this truly amiable and accomplished lady; yet, painful as the task is, we trust that by those to whom her superior abilities have afforded so many hours of instruction and delight, the particulars of her premature death, as well as some account of her life, will be received with no small degree of interest.

Mrs. Franklin, better known as an author by the name of Eleanor Ann Porden, was born in the year 1795; she was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Porden, an architect of considerable talents, which are displayed in the building of Eton Hall, (Lord Grosvenor's), the King's Stables, Brighton, &c. He was well known in the literary world, and highly esteemed by many of its most distinguished characters.

Miss Porden's education, which was private, and under the immediate direction of her father, was of a superior, and rather uncommon description; and, notwithstanding her talents as a writer were of such an high and comprehensive order, they have not as yet been duly appreciated, beyond the bounds of a favoured and select circle.

At a very early age, Miss Porden discovered a genius for poetry; but the work of this much lamented lady which was first known to the public was called "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," a poem in six cantos, highly estimated for its union of poetical grace and scientific intelligence; it was published in 1815. The success of the fair writer, upon this occasion, however, does not appear to have urged her into any precipitate display of further efforts, as it was not till three years afterwards that she again appeared before the public, as the author of "The Arctic Expedition," an interesting poetic tribute to the gallant adventurers who were engaged in one of the most perilous enterprises by which the present age has been distinguished. This poem, it is said, led to her union with Captain Franklin.

Another effusion of Miss Porden's muse was "an Ode on the Coronation of his most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, in July 1821." The circulation of this; we believe, was rather private; but her grand work, "Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade," in sixteen cantos, two vols. 8vo. and one of the greatest efforts of a female pen in the annals of English literature, was published in June 1822.

But what rendered this lady more worthy of esteem, as well as an example fit for the imitation of young people, and many who were her seniors, though inferior

in their attainments, was her exemption from vanity; for notwithstanding the encomiums and gratifying attentions which she was in the habit of receiving, and the conviction of her own superiority, which her great natural judgment must have pointed out, yet her manners were, at all times, perfectly easy and unassuming; and though able to converse on subjects far beyond what is expected of ladies in general, to young people, and those not her equals in information, she ever adapted her conversation, so as to avoid ever making them feel their inferiority, and was particularly animated and pleasant to every one.

In the month of August 1823, Miss Porden gave her hand to Captain Franklin, to whom she had been some time engaged, and who had then recently returned from the land expedition employed to assist in exploring the Polar Regions. Happy, but brief was their union. In the circumstances of Mrs. Franklin's death there was something unusually distressing. Constitutionally delicate, it has been generally, though erroneously, understood, that the fatal event was occasioned by grief at her husband's departure, acting upon a previously debilitated frame. This, however, was not the case.

Mrs. Franklin, whose mind eagerly sought every kind of useful information, entered with great energy into the enterprising spirit of her husband; and, notwithstanding her devoted attachment to him, and the severe trials and dangers attendant on the expedition, she earnestly wished him to repeat the attempt, hoping that he might accomplish the object so much desired.\* With this delightful anticipation she looked forward to welcome his return; but, alas! a pulmonary complaint, from which she had suffered nearly two years, reached its crisis about the time that Captain Franklin received his orders to proceed on the expedition, and she was given over by her physicians five days previous to his quitting home.

Mrs. Franklin, who had not till then been considered in danger, expired on the evening of the 22d of February last, exactly one week after she had bidden her beloved husband an eternal farewell; leaving a daughter, eight months old, unconscious of the loss of so truly valuable a mother.

JOHN

\* Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Back, Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kendall, with eight other persons, composing the overland expedition to the Arctic Regions, embarked at Liverpool on the 16th of February, on board the Columbia packet, for New York. From New York they are to proceed to Upper Canada, and thence to Fort Chipewyan, on their way to the Polar Sea, by Mackenzie River. On reaching its northern extremity, Captain Franklin and Lieutenant Back, with part of the expedition, proceed to the westward, in the hope of reaching Behring's Straits; while Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kendall, with the other party, proceed to the eastward, tracing the coast of America, if possible, to the Copper-Mine River.



## JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.

This well known able mezzotinto engraver died on the 7th March, after a very long harassing illness. As keeper of the British Gallery, a delicate and difficult office, he acquitted himself in a manner which did him great honour; for he was the friend of artists, and a conciliator where many sore feelings, jealousies and angry passions could not fail to be generated. As connected with the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and other charities of a similar kind, he was also distinguished for unwearied zeal and judicious humanity. In his own department of art he possessed first-rate talents: he was, besides, a good judge of painting, and its sister-arts. His value will be rendered more apparent by the blank occasioned by his loss, than it was, perhaps, during his active and useful life.

## JOHN BAXTER.

At his house, No. 3, Upper North Place, Gray's-Inn-Lane (where, for the last twenty years, he had followed, though in a humble sphere, with great generosity and benevolence, the profession of a surgeon), died, on the 1st of March, John Baxter: a man whose name the machinations of that faction so long in power, and which entailed upon this country by far the greatest portion of the burthen of its present enormous debt, have caused, in defiance of the humility of his station, to be recorded on the page of history, by an unparalleled attempt to subvert the constitutional law of treason, and, by the substitution of the legal sophistries of construction and distortion, subject to the arbitrary discretion of usurping authority, the lives, the liberties and rightful privileges of the people. And if worth alone, inflexible integrity and unshaken fortitude, without the adventitious aid of fortune and of station, could challenge the attention of mankind, John Baxter would have been entitled to more distinction than frequently emblazons the titles of the hereditary, or the court-created great. He was by trade, originally, a working-jeweller; but, attached from his youth to anatomical and medical science, became qualified, in his maturer years, for regular admission, which he obtained, to surgical practice. Previously to this initiation, however, he had devoted his manual industry to the support of himself and his family in the humble calling to which we have alluded; and the simplicity of his manners accorded, at all times, with the station in which he was originally placed. He had, however, a clear and logical understanding, was far from being deficient in general knowledge, and had the talent of expressing his thoughts, though without the least pretension to the energies, or the ornaments of eloquence, in well-constructed and coherent sentences—a grace in which some even of our celebrated parliamentary speakers, but for the critical aid of reporters, would be found to be very deficient. He was much

devoted to subjects of political inquiry; which became to him the fruitful source of trouble, persecution and danger. Of the unsubduable fortitude with which he could encounter these, notwithstanding the unaffected quietness of his general demeanour, it was his destiny to be called upon for unequivocal examples. Having adopted the political sentiments, and the system of representation, promulgated by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt, in 1780, he became one of the earliest members of the much-misrepresented London Corresponding Society—a faithful and well-authenticated history of which is one of the most important desiderata of the political literature of the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a diligent member of the committee of that association, and, as such, was included in the number of those who were arrested on the 14th of May 1794. John Baxter, however, was not one of those whom it was the particular object of the ministers to destroy; but one of many, the object of whose arrest apparently it was, not that they should be treated as culprits, but terrified into witnesses, by whose testimony it was supposed others might be destroyed; and as he was a man whose undoubted sincerity, in the cause in which he was embarked, had occasioned his associates to repose in him an unlimited confidence, not only of their plans, of which they affected, indeed, no concealment, but of their sentiments, and even those momentary indiscretions which, suggested by irritation, expire in the utterance; he might, in the temper of the times which “existing circumstances” had inflamed, with but little assistance from the customary auxiliaries of invention and hard swearing, have entitled himself to no small portion of the rewards which treachery has but too frequently purchased with the price of blood. Neither intimidation nor blandishment, however,—neither the snares of jailors and king's messengers, nor the array of privy-councils, could bend, or seduce, the upright mind of this honest mechanic; and he nobly and disinterestedly preferred the perilous distinction of being one of the twelve selected for prosecution, under a factitious charge of constructive and accumulative treason, to the safety and the emolument of being the Judas, who could betray his trust. He was, accordingly, committed to Newgate, and was arraigned, with the other prisoners brought from the Tower for that purpose, in the October following; where he remained in close custody till the conclusion and total failure of the prosecutions (December 1794); or, as Mr. Burke expresses it, till “the Crown retired, defeated and disgraced, from its own courts.” On the 15th of that month, he was liberated. Baxter, however, found, as others have found (but he found it without repining), that the consciousness of integrity is the only reward that is to be expected by the honest and unconnected patriot.



patriot, even for the most hazardous sacrifices; and that he who has even preferred the terrors of the axe and the scaffold, to the betrayal of what he regards as the public cause, if he escape the snare, has thenceforward to calculate, not upon honourable repose, but fresh demands of sacrifice. His persecutions did not end here. In April 1799, he was again arrested on a pretence of treasonable practices, and committed to Cold-Bath Fields prison, then generally known by the name of the Bastille, where he remained six months. He was then removed to Chester, where his imprisonment was rigidly protracted for eighteen months longer; and whence he was finally liberated without trial or specific accusation.\*

To his last hours, John Baxter remained unshaken in his principles; and did not, upon his death-bed, neglect to testify his confident respect and affection for those still surviving partners in his severest trials, whom he knew to have been actuated by the same honest motives with himself. He was buried on the 7th, in Lady Huntingdon's Burial-ground, Spa-Fields: Mr. Galloway, and five other friends only, attending him to the grave. He would have completed his 67th year on the 1st of July next; and had been married fifty years. He has left a widow who is 74 years old, but still active in body and mind; and, considering the economical habits which both the deceased and survivor had been used to, it is hoped that he has left behind him sufficient for her comfortable subsistence. He had no surviving children. The house, in which he died, was held by him at a ground-rent, on a lease of ninety-nine years.

#### REV. JOHN WHITEHOUSE.

At Dorking, 36, the Rev. John Whitehouse, Minister of West-street chapel,

\* The victims of this inquisitorial system of rigid imprisonment, on mere suspicion or false suggestion, were at that time very numerous. Among others, we might instance Mr. Alexander Galloway, engineer, who endured, on that occasion, forty months' imprisonment, under precisely similar circumstances:—only that he had, voluntarily, surrendered himself, when he learned that he was accused, and refused to be liberated at the time when others were, because he would not accept of any but an unconditional release; insisting upon either being brought to trial, or enlarged without bail, real or nominal; being resolved, that if he could not obtain indemnity for the past, he would be no party in any precedent for the justification of future similar oppressions.

in that town. Mr. Whitehouse, although not a man of splendid talents, was nevertheless a zealous and faithful pastor of his church. He was tender and warm-hearted, and sincere in his professions, which he illustrated by his unceasing attention to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor, and by his co-operation with his philanthropic neighbours as an executive patron of the many useful institutions of his parish.

#### MR. BENJAMIN PRICE.

In Westminster, Mr. Benjamin Price, many years secretary to the Westminster library, and well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. Mr. Price had at various times been engaged in contributing to periodical journals, and occasionally to the obituary of the Monthly Magazine. About three years since he attempted to revive the Westminster library, in Charles-street, St. James's; but after many fruitless attempts the society was dissolved. He possessed a thorough acquaintance with modern books, and hence his qualifications as a librarian were considerable. He contributed largely to "Public Characters of all Nations," 3 vols., and has assisted in the editorship of many other compilations.

#### MR. JOHN ARLISS.

In Gutter-lane, Cheapside, Mr. John Arliss, celebrated as one of the most elegant printers of his time. Mr. Arliss likewise possessed considerable taste in embellishing juvenile works with wood engravings, and in conjunction with Mr. Whittingham, may be said to have largely contributed to the revival of that beautiful art. A few years since, when residing in Newgate-street, he established the Pocket Magazine, which attained, and still enjoys, a large circulation. Besides his concern in Newgate-street, he had previously been engaged in business in partnership with Messrs. Whittingham, Huntsman, Knevet, &c.; but like Didot, the celebrated printer, of Paris, the profits of Mr. Arliss's speculations did not keep pace with the approbation of the public. For some years past, he had, also, been in ill health; and through this, with other untoward circumstances, he has left a family of five young children totally unprovided for. As a man of genius and taste, Mr. Arliss stood unrivalled; and altogether, he must be allowed to have given many new features to the several branches of the art which he professed.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 27.—A fire broke out at No. 218, Holborn, which, with the house adjoining (the Sun and Punch bowl), were entirely consumed.

Feb. 28.—The Excise took stock of all the wine

merchants throughout the kingdom, by special order of the Board. This was done in order to allow the reduction of duty on the stock of wine in hand.

Feb. 28.—The Hon. F. A. Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a son of Colonel Wood, colleagues



glans of Eton, in consequence of a difference on the preceding day, Sunday, met to decide it, according to custom, by a pugilistic contest, which lasted from four o'clock till nearly six, when the Hon. F. A. Cooper, who was over-matched, was carried to bed insensible, and died about four hours afterwards.

March 3.—Martin Jones, a blacksmith, at Harrow, made a complaint at Bow-street, of most outrageous and disgraceful conduct of about one hundred and fifty of the young gentlemen at Harrow School, and claimed the protection of the magistrates: as he stated not only his own life but that of his family were in danger, from the furious threats of revenge of these young gentlemen, in consequence of his son having given the masters some information which caused one of them to be punished. Mr. Minshall, the magistrate, sent off Ellis, one of the principal officers, to Harrow, with a warrant, and instructions how to act; and, upon his arrival at Dr. Butler's, the head master, he learnt that the affair had been compromised, and that the blacksmith did not wish the warrant to be executed.

March 3.—Mr. W. Smith, M.P., Chairman of the Thames Tunnel Company, proceeded to Rotherhithe, to commence this great undertaking, accompanied by the directors, auditors, engineer, surveyor, and other officers of the company. Mr. W. Smith, previously to laying the stone, made a long discourse on the utility of the arts and sciences, and exemplified it by reference to this gigantic undertaking. The Rev. Mr. White offered up a prayer for the success of it; after which, the first stone was laid with the usual formalities, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude.

March 4.—A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Mallanger, rag and flock merchant, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, which entirely destroyed the building and stock; likewise the premises and stock of Mr. Schooling, ironmonger, adjoining; and of Mr. Colsworthy, druggist.

March 13.—A curious coincidence in the planetary system took place on Sunday evening, at half past nine o'clock, by the conjunction of the moon and Georgium Sidus, in the sign Capricorn. On the same day, in the year 1781, this planet was first discovered by the learned Dr. Herschell.

March 14.—A fire broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Vizier, in Little Queen-street, Holborn (which was partly destroyed by fire on Sunday the 27th ult.); the premises of Messrs. Scoles, coach-builders, and four others were burning at the same time.

March 15.—A fire broke out at a house in Tower-street, St. George's, which was entirely consumed, together with the whole of the property on the premises.

March 16.—A fire broke out in a house at the corner of St. Thomas's-street, in the Borough, the whole of which was consumed.

The late Mr. Simco, the antiquarian bookseller, bequeathed his valuable collection of prints, &c. to the British Museum, upon condition of the trustees paying his family £500, which the latter declined doing, conceiving them to be overvalued. They have since, however, been sold by auction for upwards of £900.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. has recently given to the British Museum his splendid library of Italian history.

In removing one of the walls of the Opera House, the workmen discovered the first stone of the old building, laid in 1704. A brass plate, which covered the cavity, bears the following inscription: "April 18th, 1704, in the third year of the happy reign of our sovereign lady, Queen Anne, this corner stone of the Queen's Theatre, was laid by his grace, Charles

Duke of Somerset, master of the horse to her Most Sacred Majesty."

March 25. — A Meeting called of the Electors of Westminster, to consider of a Petition to the House of Commons for the Repeal of the House and Window Tax, was held in Covent Garden — Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse attending; when, a set of Resolutions and a Petition on that subject having been read, and unanimously approved, Mr. Hunt (who had previously attended the Committee, in which the business was prepared, and had given no intimation of the least design of either opposing or introducing any other motion) brought forward an additional clause against making any provision for the Catholic Clergy, which he insisted should be incorporated with the petition against the Window Tax; and, by his abusive language against Mr. Hobhouse and others, excited such a tumult, that, in the midst of the noise and confusion, and by the direction of his dumb-show manœuvring, he got the people to hold up their hands, without knowing what the question was, and the petition was lost. And when the people found out the trick that he had played them, they were so much enraged, that it was with great difficulty that a very strong guard of constables could prevent them from tearing him to pieces, and enable him to escape into a house in Russell-street. This circumstance, together with the tremendous dressing and exposure he had previously received from Mr. Hobhouse in replying to his calumnies, will, probably, put an end to Mr. Hunt's popularity in Westminster.

The following account of the loss of the Hon. Company's ship *Kent*, and the rescue of the greatest part of the crew by the *Cambria*, has been transmitted by a passenger.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. the *Kent* was making her way towards Bengal and China, and had entered the Bay of Biscay; many of the passengers were in bed, or only partly clothed; but they were suddenly aroused by alarming shrieks, and, rushing to the deck, found that the sailors, fearful, from the heaving of the ship, that the stowage might have been disturbed, had taken a lamp down to see that all was right; the lamp, unfortunately, fell among some spirits, which had burst the cask, and which were placed near the powder barrels. Every attempt at extinguishing the flames proving unsuccessful; they opened the sluices, and let in as many tons of water as they supposed must inevitably have sunk the vessel. At this moment the *Cambria* was seen coming up, and then every one was eager to go down to the cabins, to try to save any thing they could: this was, however, not allowed, for the officers stationed themselves along the deck with their guns, ready to shoot the first man who stirred; by this means, and the exemplary conduct of the Cornish miners, &c. on board the *Cambria*, upwards of 500 men, including women and children, and the Captain, were saved; but about two o'clock on Wednesday morning the vessel blew up, with ninety persons still on board. The misery and distress exceeded description; the women, half clothed, were let down into the boats, three strung together. The *Cambria*, a brig of 200 tons burthen, was so small, that the passengers were huddled together without room to breathe; and, but for the most beautifully serene weather, could never have borne the increase of numbers. After three days the vessel arrived in *Falmouth*, and nothing could exceed the kindness with which the unfortunate sufferers were received. A subscription has been also set on foot for a present of plate to Captain Cook of the *Cambria*, which he richly merits for his exemplary conduct.



## MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Lieut.-Col. Robbins, to Fanny Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, Wilts, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Aldridge, esq. of Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey, to Sophia Lydia, daughter of the late T. Ruggies, esq. of Spains-hall, Essex.

W. A. Newdome, esq. of Bermondsey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Costeker, esq. of the Paragon.

At St. James's Church, Daniel Tighe, esq. second son of the late Wm. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock, county Kilkenny, Ireland, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Hon. Sir E. Crofton, bart. of Moate, county of Roscommon.

Henry, only son of Sir H. W. Martin, bart. to Catherine, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Byam Martin, K.C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. R. Morgan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Ann Seton, daughter of A. Seton Karr, esq. N.B. of Kippelaw, in the county of Roxburgh.

At Newington, S. Lepard, esq. to Betsey Gray, daughter of F. Hurlbatt, esq.

At Cholmondeley-house, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Cholmondeley, second son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, to Marcia, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

At Battersea, the Rev. E. Bellamy, of the Priory, Downham, to Mary Exham, eldest daughter of G. Scholey, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Teddington, Middlesex, R. H. Fielden, esq. of Wilton, Lancashire, to Phoebe Sarah, only daughter of Col. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

At Lambeth, J. Keymer, esq. of Drayton, to Miss Perring, of Tulse-hill, Lambeth.

At Kensington, T. H. Thoresby, esq. of Broxbourne, Herts, to Sophia, eldest daughter of P. E. Otty, esq. of Kensington.

J. Hermann, esq. of Croydon, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Nixon, esq. of Trinity-square.

At Ashford, Middlesex, J. E. Todd, esq. of Bedford-place, to Jane, only daughter of A. Downes, esq. of Sloane-street.

T. Hennah, esq. to Jemima Hayes, youngest daughter of the late, T. Edgeley, esq.

At Kensington, Capt. Woodyate, late of the 20th Dragoons, to Katherine Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. Lipscombe, of Welbury, Yorkshire.

At St. James's, Westminster, W. Small, esq. of Southville, Wandsworth-road, to Miss King, of Fulham.

At Chelsea, T. Swaine, esq. to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. Vandersee, esq. of Rochford, Essex.

At Bramley, Surrey, J. Mallock, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, daughter of the late J. Street, esq. of Birtley, near Bramley.

At Mary-le-bone Church, W. Paynter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Ann Berdmore, daughter of the late T. Best, esq. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

J. Henry, youngest son of the late Captain H. H. Toriano, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq.

C. Mills, esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of R. H. Cox, esq.

J. Parkinson, jun. esq. of Sackville-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Parkinson, esq. of Lower Brook-street.

J. P. Burrows, esq. of Austin-friars, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Carwardine, of Colne-priory.

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J. R. Wat's, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of J. Grice, esq. of Rotherhithe.

J. Diamond, esq. to Anne Georgina, eldest daughter of C. Le Boutiller, esq.

Mr. C. Boswell, to Jane, eldest daughter of R. Shuter, esq. of Burleigh-house, Fulham.

At St. George's, Col. the Hon. F. Ponsonby, to the Lady Emily Bathurst, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Bathurst.

At St. James's, H. Hall, esq. of Bentley, Hants, to Mrs. Griffiths, of Kensington.

## DEATHS.

At Puttenham-priory, Surrey, Mary, widow of Admiral Cornish.

At her brother's house, in Portman-street, Elizabeth, daughter of T. Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall, Suffolk.

In Russell-square, W. Rackham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In Bolton-row, the Hon. Lady Jerningham.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, 77, S. Pilgrim, esq. of Epsom.

Frances, wife of T. R. Kemp, esq. M.P.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Er kine, bart.

At Richmond-hill, Earl Crauford and Lindsay.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, 72, C. Jemmet, esq.

At Newington-place, Kennington, 74, Wm. Hender son, esq.

Lieut.-General Long.

Mr. Charles Bell, of Brunswick-street, many years printer of the Times Newspaper.

At Camberwell, Eliza Jekyle, wife of the Rev. G. Stone, of Thames Ditton and Camberwell.

In Pantom-square, the Rev. W. G. Judyson, M.A.

At Gloucester-place, Mary Anne, only child of J. Field esq. of Austhorpe-lodge, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

44, C. Yarold, esq. Great St. Helens

In St. James's-street, R. Walker, esq.

At Hammersmith, 32, the Rev. H. Taylor, B.A.

At Wimbledon, S. Marryatt, esq. LL.B.

At Islington, 80, the Rev. W. Draper.

At Wandsworth, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Mitchell, rector of Kingston Bagput, Berks.

At Norwood, 53, J. W. Dobbs, esq.

Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Vassall, esq. of Battersea-rise.

Mrs. Dove, of Hampton-court.

At Stoke Newington, 82, Anne Letitia, widow of the late Rev. R. Barbauld.

At Camberwell, 62, Isabella Maria, wife of R. Puckle, esq.

In Henrietta-street, Mrs. Langston, relict of the late Rev. S. Langston, rector and vicar of Little Harwood, Bucks.

Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Wm. Smith, esq. of Dulwich.

At Harmondsworth-vicarage, Middlesex, 79, the Rev. S. Coke.

At Newington, Lieut. Wm. Webb, R.N.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, J. Young, esq.

In Upper Gower-street, 72, Sarah, relict of the late J. Davis, esq.

74, Catherine, wife of B. Hodges, esq. of Cado-gan-place.

At Stanley-grove, Chelsea, 24, Miss Gregor, of Trewarthenick, in Cornwall.

In Montague-street, Portman-square, 84, A. Allen, esq.

At Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Sophia, daughter of J. Guley, esq.

Hugh, third son of J. Belamy, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.



The lady of J. Farcey, esq.  
 In Great Pulteney-street, St James's, S. Jackson, esq.  
 In Great Portland-street, 85, Mrs. J. Ross.  
 Lucy, youngest daughter of T. Dawes, esq. of Bedford-row.  
 At the Royal Naval Asylum, Harriett, widow of the late J. Fearnside, esq.  
 In Bruton-street, 54, W. Owen, esq. R.A.  
 Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Saltwell, esq. of North-crescent.  
 Charles Smith, second son of T. Price, esq. of Richmond.  
 In Quebec-street, W. M. Dillon, esq.  
 In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the late Dr. R. C. Sims.  
 72, J. How, esq. of Chelsea.  
 Georgiana, youngest daughter of G. Carroll, esq.  
 T. Rodwell, esq., Proprietor and Manager of the Adelphi Theatre, and author of several dramatic works.  
 The lady of E. Macdonnell, esq.  
 At North-end, Fulham, Jean, the wife of G. G. Mills, esq.  
 At Wandsworth, Catherine, second daughter of the late W. M'Andrew, esq.  
 In Great Stanhope-street, 54, Mrs. Isabella Gallagher.  
 In George-street, Portman-square, 76, Mrs. S. E. Otley, eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Young, bart.

#### MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Bombay, Capt. G. Bolton, of the 20th regiment, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Vye, esq. of Ilfracombe.  
 At Madras, the Rev. J. Hallewell, M.A., to Mary, daughter of Dr. Thompson of Wexford.  
 At Calcutta, Captain C. Graham, to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late H. Taylor, esq.  
 At Calcutta, J. Carey, esq. to Anna, daughter of the late Rev. S. Pearce, of Birmingham.  
 At Paris, Sir Alexander Mortora, to Miss R. Wallace, late of Cheltenham.  
 At Hyderabad, Lieut. J. Dickinson, to Miss C. Butler, niece of Col. Boles.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

His Highness Frederick IV. Duke of Gotha, died

on the 11th instant, at seven o'clock. By his death the male line of the branch, descending from Duke Ernest the Pious, which has reigned nearly 200 years, is extinct, and the dominions of the house fall to the collateral branches in Hildburghausen, Coburg, and Meiningen, who have accordingly published a proclamation to that effect.

At Lima, on the 7th of December last, Thomas Rowcroft, esq., His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Peru. On the morning of the 6th, he had gone out in his carriage, accompanied by his only daughter, as far as Callao, where the last remaining force of the Royalist Army were stationed; and returning to the city in the evening, as he approached the outposts of the contending force, he quitted the carriage, and was proceeding on horseback, when he was hailed by the sentinels, and not answering to the pass-word, the sentinels fired. Mr. Rowcroft was struck by the second shot, which proved fatal, as he died on the following day.—We expect to present our readers, in the ensuing Number, with a circumstantial and authentic memoir.

At Bordeaux, — Holt, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Dacca, in the East Indies, the Rev. M. Stow, M.A.

At Madras, Lady Franklin, relict of Sir W. Franklin.

At Valparaiso, 26, Captain R. B. Addison, of the Chilian, and formerly of the British Navy.

At Nagpore, Capt. W. Hardy.

At Madras, Mrs. Bowser, wife of Lieut.-General Bowser.

At Jamaica, 40, Major R. Mackenzie, of the 77th regiment.

At Calcutta, Capt. P. Nind.

In Bengal, Shearman Bird, esq. of Dacca.

In Bengal. — Pateen, esq.

On board the ship Lord Hungerford, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late R. J. Hunter, esq. of Madras.

At Florence, Ann Janet, wife of W. G. Johnstone, esq.

On his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieut.-Colonel C. Hodgson.

On his passage to England, on board the ship Atlas, Ensign R. Mends, of the 37th regiment, nephew of the late Sir Robert Mends.

At Batavia, 25, G. Elliott, esq.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. L.C. Lee, M.A. to the rectory of Wootton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. A. Sedgwick, to the vicarage of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, jun. M.A. to the vicarage of Bozeat cum Strixton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. Corrie, to the rectory of Morcott, Rutland.

The Rev. W. Buckland, to the rectory of Stoke Charity, near Winchester.

The Rev. R. B. Tomkyns, to the rectory of Soham Tony, Norfolk.

The Rev. D. F. Markham, B.A. to the vicarage of Addingham, Cumberland.

The Rev. R. C. Long, to the rectory of Swainsthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. S. Fenton, to the vicarage of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. W. Allen, to the rectory of St. Bride's, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. W. Harriss, to the vicarage of Amroth, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. G. Williams, B.A. to the rectory of Sedgeberrow, Worcestershire.

The Rev. T. Cox, D.D. to the rectory of Atherston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire.

The Rev. T. Bownes, to the perpetual curacy of Horton, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. W. D. Merest, of Bury, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.

The Rev. P. Felix, to the vicarage of Easton Neston.

The Rev. J. H. Stephenson, B.A. to the rectory of Dengie, Essex.

The Rev. J. Baldwin, to the rectory of Leyland, near Preston.

The Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L. to the district church, in Stafford-street, Mary-le-bone.

The Rev. J. R. Holcombe, to the vicarage of Stevenston, Berks.

PROVINCIAL



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING was held at the Phoenix Hall, in Sunderland, on the 25th February, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institution for that town and its vicinity (Mr. B. Ogden in the chair), when it was resolved to solicit the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Lambton to become the patrons.

A Philosophical and Mechanical Institution is about to be formed at Morpeth. There was a meeting of mechanics and others, at Mr. Lakenby's, on February the 21st, when a committee of twelve individuals was appointed to carry the measure into effect.

*Married.*] At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Walker, to Miss M. W. Elliot, of Horton Grange—At South Shields, Captain G. Milburn, to Miss Skipsey.

*Died.*] At Heighington, 51, D. O'Callaghan, esq.—At Stockton, 66, William Sleigh, esq.—At Durham, Miss Ogle—55, Mrs. Grisdale—At Westoe, Mrs. Ingham, relict of the late W. Ingham, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Meetings were lately held at North and South Shields, to receive the report of Captain Brown, R.N., as to the practicability and probable cost of a suspension chain-bridge across the Tyne at those places, when the Captain clearly demonstrated that the measure was practicable, and stated the probable cost to be about £20,000. There is now every probability that the plan will be carried into execution, as it is understood that one gentleman in North Shields has offered to subscribe £20,000 towards it, and another has offered to subscribe £6,000 per annum for the tolls for four years.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Stanwix, T. Mark, esq. of Thursby, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Bowes, esq. of Houghton—At Carlisle, Mr. H. Elsdon, of North Shields, to Eliza, third daughter of the late J. Forster, esq. of Newtown.

*Died.*] At Park Nook, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Parker, wife of C. Parker, esq.—At Lowthewaite, near Keswick, C. Williamson, esq.—At Kendal, Miss Coward—Mrs. Dixon—At Wood-side, near Wigton, 96, Mrs. Knubley, relict of the late Edward Knubley, esq. of Fingland-rigg—50, Mrs. Harrison, wife of J. L. Harrison, M. D. Penrith—At Manzer-hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, 30, Jane, wife of Mr. G. Brunskill.

## YORKSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society has been established in Keighley; between twenty and thirty persons have already enrolled themselves as members.

*Married.*] At Sculcoates, T. Raiks, esq. of Walton, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of C. Lutwidge, esq. of Hull—At Scarborough, A. Davies, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Catherine, daughter of T. Atkinson, esq. of Scarborough—At Bradford, B. Kaye, esq. of Allerton-hall, to Mrs. Hurst, of Field-head, Denholme—At Leeds, the Rev. E. Belamy, to Mary, eldest daughter of G. Scholey, esq. alderman of London—At Rotherham, Mr. Wm. Stavelly, to Miss A. Abraham, of Barnaby, Lincolnshire—Captain W. Brown, to Amelia, daughter of W. Gibson, esq. of Whitby—At Barnsley, T. Beckett, esq. third son of Sir J. Beckett, bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds, to Caroline, second daughter of J. Beckett, esq. of Barnsley—At Leeds, S. W. Swiny,

esq. to Isabella, only daughter of R. Sinclair, esq. recorder of York—At Beverley, Captain T. Martin, of the 17th Foot, to Caroline Harriet, daughter of H. Ellison, esq.—At Yarm, Wm. Garbett, esq. to Christiana, daughter of T. Fawell, esq.—At Wakefield, G. Moggeridge, esq. of Birmingham, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Ridsdale, esq. of Springfield.

*Died.*] On the 7th inst. Mary Ripley, of Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, near Halifax. This venerable matron was a century old, and was the mother of 12 children, the grandmother of 49, and the great-grandmother of 107, and the great-great-grandmother of 6 children—making the total number of her descendants 174.—36, Mrs. Atkinson. 51, Mrs. H. Radcliffe, widow of the late J. Radcliffe, esq. of Boakhouse, Saddleworth—Miss Brunton, of Rippon—30, Mary, wife of Wm. Sinclair, esq. of Grizzlefield-house, near Thirsk—56, T. W. Davison, esq. of Huddlesay-house, near Selby—At Hay-park, near Knaresbro', 79, Wm. R. Dearlove—At Huddersfield, 26, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Smith, of Almondbury—19, Edward, eldest son of T. Foljambe, esq. of Wakefield—At Holbeck, near Leeds, 71, Mrs. Greatorex—At Hull, 76, H. Coates, esq.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Rochdale, Hugh, son of John Buckley, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Mills, esq. of Saddleworth—Same place, Mr. J. Winterbottom, of Delph, to Alice, daughter of J. Wrigley, esq. of Dobeross—Same place, Mr. J. Tweedale, of Healey-hall, to Susannah, daughter of the late Mr. W. Whitworth, of Facit.

*Died.*] Elizabeth, wife of J. Doarden, esq. of Orchard, Rochdale—17, Baldwin Sealy, eldest son of T. F. Dyson, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool—At Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, T. M. Tate, esq.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cholmondeley-house, Lord Cholmondeley, to Miss Arbuthnot, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

*Died.*] Lately, Mary, the fifth wife of Mr. James Daniel, shoemaker, of Norbury Moor, near Stockport. Remarkable as the fact may appear, it was her own last wish, and it has been that of several of his former wives, that he should take another, which, in obedience to their desire, and in kind remembrance of their numerous good qualities, he has not failed strictly to fulfil, thereby lessening his unutterable grief at the loss of one wife by the consolations and endearments of another. This romancing son of St. Crispin has, to them all, been a most kind affectionate husband, and this virtue has, by many, been accounted as the principal cause of such a fatality—At Chester, the Rev. T. Maddock, M.A. prebend of the Cathedral Church, and rector of Holy Trinity, Chester—At Wheelack-house, Sandbach, 81, Mrs. M. Williams, of Alsagar, and of Percy-street, London.

## DERBYSHIRE.

On the 24th of February, in excavating the upper part of Brook-street, Derby, in that part of Nun's-green known by the name of the *First Nuns*, a stone coffin of the ancient form was discovered. Its dimensions are not large, and the bones, probably of a female, were found within.



*Died.*] At his seat, Barbro'-hall, C. H. Rhodes, esq.—Mary, wife of Mr. I. Peat, of Derby—At Alfreton, 70, Miss E. Holmes—At Willington, 77, Mrs. Goodall.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Billborough, G. C. Hull, esq. of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to Jane, grand-daughter of the late T. Walker, esq. of Eastwood—At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cooper, to Miss Hannah Robinson, of Greasley; Mr. Michael Fisher, to Miss Mary Unwin; Mr. Richard Carey, to Miss Mary Hallbut; Mr. Samuel Ferning, to Miss Hannah Shaw; Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Mary Hyson; Mr. Wm. Rouse, to Miss Mary Cumberland, of Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln; Mr. Thomas Archer, to Miss Elizabeth Ferring; Mr. James Bull, to Miss Charlotte Spowedge; Mr. James Riley, to Miss Mary Ann Taylor; Mr. George Parkin, to Miss Mary Goodaire; Mr. John Lowley, to Miss Jane Ward; Mr. Samuel Clark Senn, to Miss Ann Parkin; Mr. John Fitzhaugh, to Miss Harriet Wyvill; Mr. William Attenborough, of Bradmore, to Miss Rebecca Dalby; Mr. Alfred White, to Miss Ann Wilcock; Mr. Wm. Eggleston, to Miss Alice Lowe; Mr. Edward Watts, to Miss Sarah Spencer.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 59, R. Bigsby, esq.—36, Miss Hornbuckle, of Barkston, Leicestershire—40, Sarah, the wife of Wm. Melville, esq. of Standard-hill, and eldest daughter of the late William Townsend, esq. of Ardwick-place, near Manchester—25, William Thomas Williams, M.D. &c. late of Sheffield—Maria, wife of Mr. George Southam, druggist, Goose-gate, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Whitiark, woolstapler, one of the Society of Friends—In the prime of life, Mr. Edward Almond, Castle-gate—Sarah, wife of F. Hart, esq.—Sarah, wife of Mm. Melville, esq.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

In excavating, to obtain a supply of water, on Lincoln race-ground, where the new stand is to be built, the workmen dug up a large mass of blue lias, which, when broken, was found to contain the remains of a serpentine animal coiled up, with the vertebrae and external forms in the finest state of perfection.

*Died.*] At Grantham, Mrs. Gery, relict of the Rev. C. Gery—76, the Rev. R. Pugh, vicar of Donnington.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Died.*] At Langham-lodge, near Oakham, 69, Mr. Rudkin—At Old Dalby, Leicestershire, 57, Mrs. Orson.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, H. Z. Jervis, esq. to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. W. Richards.

*Died.*] At Penkridge, R. Townly Crosse, esq. of Shaw-hill, Lancashire.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, C. A. Chevasse, esq. of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss Chevasse, of Birmingham—D. Bolton, esq. R. E., to Mrs. Ann Hawkes, late of New York—At Birmingham, Mr. W. Stothart, to Marianne, daughter of J. Turner, esq.—At Yardly, J. Hall, esq. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Allday, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] 77, T. Hall, esq. of Coventry—Alicia, eldest daughter of R. Adams, esq. of Allesley, near Coventry—At Stratford-upon-Avon, 22, T. Corbett, son of T. Hunt, esq.—The Rev. Dr. Berkeley, rec-

tor of Rugby—At Leamington, 64, Elizabeth, relict of R. Hill, esq. of Kineton.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Moss, of Cheltenham, to Mary, only daughter of the late W. Jeffreys, esq. of the Downes, near Much Wenlock—At Broseley, Mr. Edyster, to Miss M. Round—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. F. Holmes, B.A., to Anna Maria, daughter of J. Loxdall, esq. of Kingsland-house.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lethbridge, wife of Major-General Lethbridge—70, R. Drinkwater, esq.

## WORCESTER.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Major-General R. H. Foley, R.M.—Same place, 77, Anne, relict of the Rev. T. Ashfield.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lately, as some workmen belonging to Mr. Matthews, of Hallen, Herefordshire, were removing the root of an oak-tree, at Morcle, they came to a wall, which, being uncovered, proved to be the remains of the ancient chapel, which, during the convulsion of the Morcle Hills, in the year 1575, was ingulphed in the chasm or fissure created by the partial earthquake, which has been so variously described by historians. The door, or gate-way, is perfect; the wall is about three feet in thickness, and is considerably inclined in its position.

There is now at Foxley, near Hereford, a beautiful Japanese rose, twelve feet in height, bearing on one side red, and on the other white roses. In the same mansion is also a fine damosel bird, confessedly fifty years old, fed, if not bred, in this country; and a macaw, with pale gold top-knot, who has likewise perched half a century.

*Married.*] At Ashperton, J. Alcot, esq. of Bosbury, to Miss S. Poole, of Tuston.

*Died.*] At Norton Canon, 105, Elizabeth Pember, widow—At Mordiford, Sarah, wife of Wm. Elliott, esq.—90, Alice, relict of J. Phelps, esq. of Sellack.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

In excavating the ground for garden walls and back offices, to enclose some new buildings called "Partis's College," near the two-mile stone on the upper Bristol road, two freestone coffins were discovered, about sixteen inches under the surface of the earth, and about thirty yards apart. One of them measured six feet six inches long, the other six feet. The former contained a part only of a large skeleton, and the latter a perfect one. Several other unenclosed skeletons were found, which are supposed to have lain in their depositories several centuries. Some ancient coins have likewise been found on the spot.

On March 4, a fire broke out at East-court, Charlton, near Cheltenham, the seat of Alexander Nicholson, esq. which burnt for a considerable time with great fury, consuming all the upper rooms and the roof, the melted lead from which ran down in torrents. The pipe of the hall-stove is supposed to have caused the fire.

*Married.*] At Henbury, J. F. Worth, esq. to Lucy, only daughter of H. B. Worth, esq. of Tiverton—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Wm. Kendall, esq. to Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wilkins—At Bristol, the Rev. C. W. Henning, to Rachel Lydia, daughter of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph—The Rev. T. T. Rouch, to Martha, daughter of the Rev. J. Emra, vicar of St. George's, Gloucestershire—At Bristol, J. Walcam, esq. to Miss E. Nownan—At Clifton, R. Doyne, esq. of Portarlinton, Ireland, to Bellanira, daughter of V. Mundee, esq. of Clifton—At Carleon, Monmouthshire, J. W. Jones, esq.



of Newport, to Margaret, daughter of the late T. Mutlow, esq. of Chepstow—W. Williams, esq. of Bristol, to Sophia, eldest daughter of —. Levering, esq. of Ilfracombe—At Bristol, W. W. Haynes, esq. of Neath, to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Collins, of Oxwich, Glamorgan—At Oldveston, J. D. Moxon, esq. of Liverpool, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. Ward, esq. of Oldveston.

*Died.*] At Clifton, T. Monkhouse, esq. of Gloucester-place, London—At Wootton-under-Edge, 28, Charles, only son of H. W. Dyer, esq.—61, Mrs. Mansfield, of Chipping Sudbury—At Bristol, T. Stock, esq. of Wickwar—At Clifton, Mrs. Venour, relict of J. Venour, esq. of Welsbourn, Warwick—74, the Venerable and Rev. T. Rudge, B.D. archdeacon of the diocese of Gloucester, chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, vicar of Haresfield, and 41 years rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester—Mrs. Trenfield, wife of J. Trenfield, esq. of Clifton—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late W. Sutton, esq. of Scofton, Notts—21, Charles, second son of J. Phillpott, esq. of Gloucester—At Bitton Parsonage, 31, Ann, wife of the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe—At Alderley, 91, the Rev. E. Draper, rector of Leckhampton—28, Mr. E. Morse, of Cheltenham—At Gothic-cottage, Miss C. Vassall—At Cheltenham, H. Heyman, esq.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Silvester, of Oxford, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Sheen, of Great-worth, Northamptonshire.

*Died.*] In St. Peter's-in-the-East, 77, Mrs. Ann Clarke. She kept a school for children, yet, although in no way disabled, during the last thirty years of her life she was not once known to go into the street—56, Mrs. Loder.

#### BUCKS AND BERKS.

Whalton-lodge, the seat of Hugh Douglas, esq. near Stoney Stratford, was lately destroyed by fire, by some linen taking fire in the laundry. The cottage had lately undergone a thorough repair; and there was nothing saved, as the inmates had difficulty in escaping themselves.

*Married.*] At Amptill, Beds, G. W. Chapman, esq. of Windsor, to Harriett, only daughter of S. Davis, esq. of Amptill—J. P. Stevens, esq. to Mrs. Ann Maria Coombes, both of Windsor—At Hungerford, T. Coleman, esq. of Aldbourne, Wilts, to Miss Wensley—At Aylesbury, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Gume, of Aylesbury, to Mr. R. F. Heath.

*Died.*] Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Clarke, esq. of Ardington, Berks—At Ravenstone, 76, R. Creswell, esq.—At Windsor, 81, Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Dr. Thomas—At Amersham, Mrs. Mason, wife of H. W. Mason, esq.—At Calcut-park, Berks, 90, H. Sperling, esq. of Dynes-hall, Essex—At Binfield-lodge, Berks, 84, T. Neate, esq.—At Amersham, Bucks, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Bradley—At Cockampton, 77, J. Wyatt, esq.—At Eton, the Hon. Anthony Francis Ashley Cooper.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

*Married.*] At East Barnett, Wm. Elmhirst, esq. to Anna Frances, second daughter of W. Walker, esq. of Everley-lodge, Herts.

*Died.*] At Berkhamstead, 46, Lieut. Edwards, R.N.—Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Parslow, vicar of Yardley, Hertfordshire—At Watford, 73, Mrs. E. Whittingstall—At Ritchie, Herts, 87, J. Field, esq.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

*Died.*] Harriet, wife of T. Fiske, esq. of Cambridge—At Ely, 75, Luke Simpson, esq.—At Cam-

bridge, Mr. C. Field, of Trinity-college—At Shelfanger, 105, J. Catchpole.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Wymondham, W. J. Robberds, esq. of Norwich, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. E. Ross, of Wymondham.

*Died.*] At Stow Bardolph, Thomas, youngest son of the late T. Drake, esq. of Meyton-Hall—At Holkham-hall, 45, the Rev. R. Odell, B.A.—At Wells, James Cassidy, esq.—At South Kelsey-hall, near Caistor, 79, P. Skipworth, esq.—At Norwich, J. C. Hamp, esq.—At Hot-lodge, 79, Mrs. I. Statter.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Gifford, of Cowlings, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Linton.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Letitia, wife of W. J. Symons, esq. late of Bury—67, Mrs. Palfry, of Bury—At Ipswich, Mrs. Humphreys—At Hayden-cottage, Orford, 58, M. F. Wade, esq.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At West-ham, J. T. Hodson, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Marshall—At Hazeleigh, J. Rand, esq. to Miss Hammond—At Earl's-colne, J. P. Burrows, esq. to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. T. Cardwardine, of Colne-priory—At Colchester, the Rev. W. Latten, to Miss S. Green—At Great Dunmow, C. F. Naegall, esq. to Miss Burrows, eldest daughter of the late Rev. A. Richardson, D.D.

*Died.*] At Ballingdon, 48, Mr. Thompson, of Sudbury—82, W. Bedford, esq. of Walthamstow—At the Rectory, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Gilly, rector of Wanstead—The Rev. J. B. Polhill, rector of Hadleigh—The Rev. F. Horsley, vicar of Matching.

#### KENT.

The discovery of the long-concealed tomb of John de Shepey, in Rochester Cathedral, has excited great interest among antiquaries. This John de Shepey was prior to the convent of St. Benedict, at Rochester, in the year 1333. In 1334 he caused the tower of the convent to be raised higher, and roofed with lead, and built a new refectory for the monks, for which he received 100 marcs; he also repaired the interior of the convent, and beautified the shrines of St. Michael, and several other saints, at a great expense. On the 27th December, 1352, he was elected Bishop of Rochester, by papal bull (having been nominated to the See by the King's recommendation), and was consecrated at the priory of St. Mary Overy by the Bishop of Winchester. In 1356, he was appointed Chancellor of England, and he executed that office for two years, when he was constituted Lord Treasurer, which office he held till his death, which happened at Lambeth in 1360. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral, and his portraiture painted on the wall over his place of burial. He was very much esteemed, and had the character of being well skilled both in science and literature.

*Married.*] At East Sutton, W. Chandler, esq. to Mrs. Ann Grigsby, widow of the late S. Grigsby, esq. of the Royal Guards—At Upper Deal, Capt. W. Fryer, late of the 4th Queen's own Light Dragoons, to Ann Matilda, youngest daughter of Captain G. Baker, R.N. of Thistle-grove, Little Chelsea—At Westerham, J. Lacey, esq. of Salisbury, to Harriett, daughter of J. Dyson, esq. of Downham—At Lewisham, Mr. Paschal Fenochia, of Gibraltar, to Charlotte, second daughter of A. Lawrie, esq. of London.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, the lady of the Rev. J. Croft, prebendary of Canterbury—77, A. S. Loftie, esq. of Canterbury—At Northfleet, Mrs. Goodyer—At



At Margate, 64, Mrs. Major—At Dover, C. Green, esq.—At Feversham, 98, Mrs. Gillow—At Eltham, 32, Harriet Stringer, wife of J. Latham, esq.—At Canterbury, Mrs. Waters—At Dover, Francis Johnson, the wife of J. Waller, esq. of Somerfield-court—At Tunbridge Wells, 80, Mrs. Francis Ashburnham, last surviving daughter of the late Sir W. Ashburnham, bishop of Chichester—At Goodnestone, 78, Lady Bridges, mother of Sir Brook W. Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone-park.

## SUSSEX.

A survey is now going on for the purpose of forming a navigable tide-canal, with twenty-five feet of water, for ships of the first class, from Arundel Bay to Deptford, a distance of nearly fifteen miles. The estimated expense is four millions.

About 90,000 tubs of oysters were taken from the beds discovered last year off the town of Shoreham, and conveyed to the different grounds of Feversham, Colchester, Milton, &c.—the taking of which, gave employment to the crews of upwards of 380 vessels during the season.

The first stone, for the rebuilding of Littlehampton church, was laid on Monday, 28th February, by Robert Watkins, esq., agent to the Duke of Norfolk, having inscribed on it the names of that gentleman, the vicar, Anthony P. Kelly, and the churchwardens, Richard Isemongar and James Corney; also the date. Several coins, of the present reign, were deposited beneath.

*Married.*] At Brighton, W. Rutson, esq. of Allerton, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late W. Ewart, esq. of Liverpool.

*Died.*] The Rev. H. J. Beaver, B.D., rector of Barcomb, near Lewes—At Bexhill, Agnes, wife of H. Riddell, esq.—At Brighton, Mrs. Kemp, wife of T. R. Kemp, esq. M.P.—At Beckley, 76, Mrs. Witham—At Brighton, 67, Lieut.-General Dorrien.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Lately, as the workmen at Linnington's coach manufactory, Portsmouth, were cutting up an ash-tree, they discovered, completely enclosed in the wood, a bird's nest, with the skeleton of a bird and portion of eggs. There was no appearance whatever of any aperture in the wood, nor can it be imagined how the bird and nest, in the perfectly-formed state discovered, became inserted in it; the nest was seated about eight feet from the stump of the tree.

*Died.*] At Vicar's-hill-house, J. C. Purvis, esq., Admiral of the Blue—At Porchester, 79, Mary, widow of the late Captain W. Smith, R.N.—Captain Dewell, Barrack-master of Gosport—P. Mackenzie, esq. of Hilsen, near Portsmouth—At Hursley-lodge, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart.—At Southampton, the lady of Rear-admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, bart. K.C.B. At Southampton, Mrs. Baird, daughter of the late T. Dickson, esq. of Burstow-park, Surrey, and widow of Captain W. Baird, only son of Sir James Baird, bart.—At Droxford, the Hon. C. P. Hamilton, Admiral of the Red, second son of Lord A. Hamilton.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Aldridge, esq. of Jamaica.

*Died.*] 73, W. Ghost, esq. of Salisbury—At Winkfield, near Bradford, 81, T. Morris, esq.—At Ramsbury, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Russell.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hindon-house, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Bathampton, T. Cuming, esq.—At Yeovil, 65, G. Mayo, esq.—At Beckington, John, son of J. Palmer, esq. of

Jamaica—At Bath, 85, Louisa, relict of G. F. Rizzo, esq.—J. J. Francklin, esq.—At Bath, T. Crenner, M.D. of Cheltenham.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, J. P. Brady, M.D. to Catherine, fourth daughter of the late T. Druitt, esq. of Winborne-minster—T. Samson, esq. of Kingston Russel, to Mrs. Legg, of the Parsonage-house, Stapleton, Dorset.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 33, Lucy, daughter of T. A. Maberley, esq.—At his seat in Dorsetshire, Sir Edward Baker, bart.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The opening of Chudleigh cave, commonly called Pixey's Hole, has excited great interest among the antiquaries. Several antediluvian relics have been taken from the place, consisting of an elephant's grinder, the tusk of a young hippopotamus, the jaw-bone and teeth of some animal not yet identified. The researches are still in progress.

A strata of bones, of a dimension much larger than those of any animal at present inhabiting this country, has been discovered at Baggy Point, an elevated rock on the sea-coast, about twelve miles from Barnstaple, in the parish of Morthoe.

*Married.*] At Crediton, H. Elliot, esq. of Coventry, to Jane, fifth daughter of J. Roberts, esq. of Crediton—At Torquay, the Rev. W. Gretton, son of the Dean of Hereford, and vicar of Wethington and Preston Wynne, to Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. W. Ireland.

*Died.*] At Reeve, the Rev. R. Trip—At Aliphington, 74, T. Whitear, esq.—At Exeter, W. Prideaux, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, London—At Heavitree, 55, Capt. J. Davie, R.N. of His Majesty's ship Conqueror—At Topsham, 40, Mary, wife of T. L. Brown, esq.—At Bishop's Nympton, Devon, Frances Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Smith, of West Tilbury, Essex—At Stoke Cottage, near Dartmouth, D. N. Land, esq.—At Plymstock, 65, J. Satterthwaite, esq.—At Catdown, Eliza Ann, only daughter of T. Mann, esq. R.N.—At Devonport, 64, W. Martin, esq.—At Aysford Cottage, Sidmouth, 63, J. Rogers, esq.—Mary, relict of the late W. Clark, esq. of Buckland-house.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At St. Gluvias, J. Bouchant, esq. to Miss Millar, daughter of T. Millar, esq. of Flushing—At St. Allen's, J. Gurney, esq. of Trevorgate-house, St. Merryn, to Miss A. Hugoe—At Budoch church, near Falmouth, Lieut. Croke, R.N. to Miss Smith, daughter of Capt. Smith, of Falmouth.

*Died.*] At Lestwithiel, 74, Ann, relict of the Rev. J. Baron—At Redruth, J. Ross, esq.—At Truro, 77, Ann, relict of the late Captain J. Williams—63, Mrs. Brewer—At Roseadagehill, 66, J. Tremenneere, esq. of Penzance—At Penzance, J. Gloag, esq.

## WALES.

A new line of road along the Flintshire shore, from below Holywell, round to Mostyn, Talacre, and so on to Meliden, &c. is contracted for, and will probably become the regular mail-road.

The tradesmen and inhabitants of Newton, Montgomeryshire, duly estimating the exertions and public spirit of W. Pugh, esq. of Brynllwarch, have subscribed one hundred guineas, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, suitably inscribed, as a testimony of gratitude for the unremitting attention of that gentleman, in promoting works of public utility, and the interests of all classes, in that busy and enterprising town!

*Married.*] At Bridgend, J. May, esq. of Cavastry, to



to Miss Davy, of Newcastle—At Llanyre church, Radnorshire, C. Powell, esq. of Ashfield, near Rhayader, to Mary, daughter of the late J. Williams, esq. of Cwm Llanyre—At Battle church, near Brecon, C. A. Harris, esq. of Hayne, Devon, to Louisa Eleonora, daughter of the Rev. T. Watkins, of Pennoyre, Breconshire—R. W. Williams, esq. of Cardiff, to Miss Gardner, of Upper Wimpole-street, London—At Colwinstone, Glamorganshire, Mr. J. Bydowell, of Stoke Lacey, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. J. Downes, of Woodend-court, Herefordshire—On Thursday the 3d inst., Mr. Thomas, purser, R.N. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Mathias, of Merlin's-bridge, Haverford-west.

*Died.*] W. Horton, esq. of Carmarthen—At his residence, the Rhyddings, near Swansea, 73, T. Bowdler, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., editor of the Family Shakspeare, and of several valuable and useful publications: his memory will be long revered by a distinguished circle of friends, and his death a lasting source of regret to the objects of his bounty—L. Prosser, esq. of Pwll, Breconshire—Bridget, youngest daughter of the late D. Davies, esq. of Trawsmaur, Carmarthenshire—At Llangemarch, Breconshire, after a few days' illness, at the advanced age of 102, and in full possession of his mental faculties, T. Morgan, a native and inhabitant of that place—At Ruthin, Margaret, only child of the Rev. J. Jones—82, B. Hall, D.D., precentor of the Cathedral church of Llandaff, and twenty-nine years chancellor of the diocese—At Tenby, Francis Manners Sutton, esq., late Colonel in the Guards, and second son of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury—Mrs. Leyson, relict of the late W. Leyson, esq. of Llantwit, near Neath—At the family-mansion of Tregil, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, J. W. Hughes, esq.—At Carmarthen, Ann, wife of T. Taylor, esq.—At Machyulleth, Mrs. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, of Coffronydd, Montgomeryshire—At Broughton, Flintshire, 25, the Rev. C. B. Dod, A.M.—At Dolgelley, Merionethshire, 59, the Rev. R. Hughes.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh College.*—It appears from the statement submitted by the College Commissioners, that the grants from Government expended up to 24th January 1822, amounted to £68,856, and up to January 1825, they amounted to £91,724. The contract-charge for building the Library on the south side, which is now in progress, is £23,000, of which £6520 have been paid. Two years ago, the sum necessary to complete the buildings altogether, was estimated at £40,000, of which £20,000 has since been granted.—£10,000 is craved for the present session, and a similar sum for the next session will make up the amount.

On Tuesday the 22d of February, an alarming fire broke out from the fourth back-flat of a house in the High-street, Edinburgh, called Lady Lovat's House—having been occupied, within the recollection of many, by the widow of the unfortunate Simeon Lord Lovat—which nearly destroyed two houses.

One of the workmen belonging to Arrat's Mill, near Montrose, while walking beside the mill-lead, on Monday the 28th February, observed an otter, at which he threw a stone. The animal paying no heed to this signal of defiance, a little dog belonging to the man began to bark at the otter, and afterwards approached him to begin the attack, when the otter, making a sudden leap, seized the dog by the back, and dragged him into the water, from which he never rose again.

A dreadful explosion took place on the morning of the 18th February, at Stobbs' powder-mills, about four miles from Dalkeith:—two men lost their lives, and part of one of the bodies was found nearly a mile

distant. It is not known how the accident originated the shock was felt at Edinburgh, and at Dalkeith one of the bells tolled from the concussion of the air. Several persons received contusions from stones; and a shoemaker sitting at work at Gorebridge, had his head cut by a piece of glass forced out of his window. The quantity of powder supposed to have exploded is about six tons!

A short time ago, on digging the foundation and cellar of a house near the port of Annan, the workmen struck upon a spring of water, which to them appeared to be of a mineral nature. On this being made known, several respectable persons visited it, and, on trial, found it to be a chalybeate, strongly impregnated with alum; since which, a number of cures have been effected by it, such as dropsy, gravel, &c. It is highly diuretic, and an excellent tonic:—it approaches nearer to the Hartfell Spa than any that has come to our knowledge, and may prove of general benefit when its virtues are known. Nearly a century ago this spring was much resorted to, but the tides flowing over it, it fell into disrepute; from which circumstance, the port of Annan has to this day been denominated Annan Well.

*Married.*] J. Johnson, esq. of Edinburgh, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late W. Scott, esq. of Musselburgh—At Jedburgh, Mr. T. Watson, of Leith Walk, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Harvey, esq.—At Edinburgh, Captain B. Hall, R.N. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. Hunter, Consul-General in Spain—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Aitkin, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. T. Patterson—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Swaine, of Fife, to Agnes Georgina, daughter of the late Captain Peddie.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, G. Kennedy, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rosina Home, relict of Mr. T. Laing, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. G. Home—At Aberdeen, the Rev. J. Farquharson—At Kenziels, near Annan, 76, Captain G. Irving—At Edinburgh, Katharine, daughter of the late T. Wedderburn, esq. of Inverness—At Mungall Cottage, J. Stainton, esq.—At Alloa, Robert, son of A. Macfarlane, esq.—James Francis, only son of D. Souter, esq. of Macduff—At Rothesay, 80, Barbara, relict of the late J. Campbell, esq. of Stewart-hall—At Annan, Ann, eldest daughter of W. Little, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Davie, wife of Mr. Martin—At Edinburgh, Grace, fourth daughter of R. Kennedy, esq. of Pinnmore—George, youngest son of G. Wauchope, esq.—Mr. J. Scott.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Dublin, the Rev. C. Maberley, B.A. of Ropley, Hants, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of R. M'Naghton, esq. of Summerhill, in the same county—At Maylesker church, county Westmeath, R. Cane, esq. of Dublin, to Delia Eliza, daughter of the Rev. M. Dennis, of Union-hill, Westmeath—Daniel Tighe, esq. second son of the late W. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock, county Kilkenny, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, bart. of More, county Roscommon—At Dublin, Captain W. H. Stopford, R.A. to Mira Sophia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. Bull, C.B. of the Royal Horse Artillery—At Garbally, T. Kavannagh, esq. of Borrie, county Kilkenny, to Lady Harriet Trenck, second daughter of the Earl of Clancarty—At Dublin, H. S. Jessop, esq. to Miss E. Batten.

*Died.*] At Armagh, the Hon. and Rev. C. Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh—At Kells, county of Meath, Mark Begg, esq. at the extraordinary age of 109—At Tralee, 80, T. Quil, esq.—At his seat, Ballinard, county Tipperary, W. Chadwick, esq.—At Lismore, the Rev. Verney Lovett, D.D.—At Dublin, 40, J. Williams, esq.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c.

The first part of *Dr. Jarrold's* inestimable paper adorns our present number; the remainder shall infallibly appear in our next. We are highly gratified by the promise of further communications from the same elegant and philosophical pen.

The second part of *Egyptian Researches*, hitherto delayed for the necessary illustrations, will certainly appear next month.

A very interesting Paper on Gradation, in the Scale of Being, has laid by us for some months, not neglected, but deferred on account of its length; it is, however, much too valuable to be lost, and the first part of it shall appear in our next.

An Author complains that he sent a work to us in June last, which has never been noticed in our Review; and seems to think that when a book is thus presented, some return in the way of compliment is due on the part of the Editor. He also encloses a list of quotations from various Reviews, Magazines and Journals, to show how worthy the work has, by others, been held of notice and commendation. To this the Editor makes no delay in answering, that by some accident or other, the book alluded to has never come to his hand; if it had, it would undoubtedly have been noticed; so much, every author who sends a book, is entitled to expect. Though it is now out of proper date, we will procure another copy for the purpose. Upon the two other points, however, the Editor wishes it to be clearly and distinctly understood. The opinions of other reviewers never will have any influence on his adjudications. He is liable, like other men, to err, but the errors he commits shall be his own. With respect to returning compliments, as though the presentation of a book were to be acknowledged as a favour, he must beg leave to renounce altogether the guidance of any such feeling. Every work he notices must be measured by the standard of its own merits, and by that only. The *M. M.* is not to be made "Every man his own Reviewer." The only fair advantage which authors can derive, from sending him their works, is, that they should be early noticed, and that they will avoid the hazard of being overlooked, which, in the multitude of publications with which the press is perpetually teeming, must inevitably be the lot of many a work, even of sterling merit and importance; but let them not hope to be shielded from impartial criticism.

"*Samuel's*" interesting *Memoirs of Moses Mandlesolm* came too late for notice in our number; but it shall not be overlooked in our next.

We make the like promise to "*A Clergyman of the Established Church*," relating to his "*Real Grievances of the Irish Peasantry*."

Some pamphlets on *American Mines and Mining Companies*, and several other works of greater bulk, at least, if not of more importance, which dropped in at the latter end of the month, must also await our future award.

*Mr. Cumberland* on *Belzoni's* *Soros*; *J. G.* on improved Chimneys, and the effectual Exclusion of the use of Chimney-boys; *T. H.* on the supposed Disinterment of *Cromwell*, *Ireton*, and *Bradshaw*; and several other valuable articles, which came too late for immediate insertion, will appear in our next and ensuing numbers.

Several other articles, which we have not yet had time to examine, are reserved for future consideration.

Letters from the Continent—Journals of Tours, &c., &c., require the stamp or the testimony of authenticity before they can be inserted; and every gentleman communicating such articles for the future, is requested to mark distinctly as quotations, and with proper references, whatever he may have transcribed or derived from books. *Rural Excursions* made by a London Fire-side, *Journals of Travels in Foreign Climes*, written in Fleet-street, or in Kentish Town, from materials collected in Paternoster Row and the Newspaper offices, will not suit the purposes of our miscellany.

Our readers will perceive that we have laboured hard this month, to realize our purpose of both restoring every part of the original plan of the *M. M.*, and bringing into form and consistent arrangement with it, all our new improvements. It has subjected us to the necessity, in this instance, of adding eight supernumerary pages to our customary quantity.